REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF

MYSORE

FOR THE YEAR

1934-1935

(Ending 30th June 1935)



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PREFATORY NOTE

THE Report is divided into two Parts. Part I "The General Summary" describes, in narrative form, the events of the year. In Part II, a detailed account is given of the various branches of the Administration.

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE

(1934-35)

PART I

GENERAL SUMMARY.

1. The year opened with an event of great sorrow, in the passing away, on Sunday the 8th July 1934, of Her Highness the Maharani Sri Vani Vilas Sannidhana, C.I. The spontaneous outburst of grief and loyalty among His Highness's subjects all over the State and abroad bore eloquent testimony to the high esteem and affectionate reverence in which Her Highness was held, for her great devotion, both during the period of her Regency and ever afterwards, to every cause that was in the interests or for the welfare of the people. The Sri Vani Vilas Hospital for Women and Children in Bangalore, opened by His Highness the Maharaja in March 1935, and the Sri Vani Vilas Bridge across the Kabbini, opened by the Hon'ble Sir Frank Noyce in November 1935, form fitting additions to the many monuments already existing throughout the State to her honoured name. The impress of her great and noble personality is in evidence on all sides, and nowhere more clearly or strikingly than in the great spirit which has been informing and animating the State, for the

past half a century, in its march of progress and advancement.

General.

2. The State took an active part in all the discussions of the Sub-Committee of the Chamber of Princes in connection with the Constitutional Reforms. The problems relating to the entry of the State into the future Federation received careful consideration.

The two important matters under discussion with the Supreme Government, *viz.*, the abolition of the subsidy and the retrocession of the Civil and Military Station, are still awaiting final disposal.

During the year, conferences were held between the representatives of the Madras, Hyderabad, Bombay and Mysore Governments in regard to the sharing of the waters of the Tungabhadra, and between the representatives of Mysore and Madras, regarding the royalty payable in future, for the use by Mysore, of the Madras share of the Cauvery waters at Sivasamudram. The deliberations in both cases proved inconclusive and both the matters are now before the Government of India for decision.

His Excellency Field-Marshal Sir Philip Chetwode, Commander-in-Chief, visited the State twice during the year.

The State was free from political trouble. There was no serious disturbance of the public peace.

The Press in Mysore displayed a high level of responsibility, while the papers outside the State continued to take a friendly interest in its affairs.

The Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council.

3. There were two sessions of the Assembly, lasting in all thirteen days. The important measures of legislation on which the Assembly was consulted were the Mysore Road Traffic and Taxes Bill, the Bill to amend the Mysore Agriculturists' Relief Regulation, the Bill to amend the Mysore District

Boards Regulation, the Bill to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Labour in Factories and a non-official Bill for the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in the State. The Bill to amend the Mysore District Boards Regulation was withdrawn after discussion. The House approved of the other measures, except the Mysore Road Traffic and Taxes Bill. During the two sessions, 133 questions were answered, 9 resolutions were discussed and 127 representations were heard. The most important of the resolutions related to the appointment of a committee to enquire into the working of the co-operative movement. This was accepted by the Government and a committee has since been appointed.

4. The Legislative Council met twice during the year and transacted business for thirteen days. Eight Bills were passed. Of these, the most important were the Sugar Industries Safeguarding Bill and the Mysore Road Traffic and Taxes Bill. The Sugar Industries Safeguarding Regulation provides for the fostering and development of the sugar industry in the State, and gives power to the Government to control and regulate factories engaged in the manufacture of sugar, and generally to safeguard the interests of sugarcane growers and cultivators. The Mysore Road Traffic and Taxes Regulation provides for adequate State control over motor vehicles, including the licensing of public service vehicles and the co-ordination of all forms of passenger traffic. A Central Traffic Board with District Traffic Advisory Committees will be created for the regulation of public service vehicles and for the administration, subject to the control of Government, of the Road Fund. The District Boards are relieved of the maintenance of toll gates, suitable provision being made for compensating them for the loss of revenue. During the two sessions,

308 questions were answered and 7 resolutions were discussed. There were 273 cut motions on the budget; all the demands were passed. Of the four notices given of motions for the adjournment of the business of the Council, permission was granted in one case, but the motion was, by leave, withdrawn after discussion.

Economic.

Seasonal conditions.

5. Seasonal conditions were unfavourable during the year. The rainfall was 9 to 10 inches below the normal, and there was a decline in the average yield of the principal crops. Many of the tanks in the Maidan did not receive adequate supplies of water. There was a shrinkage of over five lakhs of acres in the area cropped,—a decrease of two lakhs of acres being registered under ragi and 90,000 acres under paddy. The total area relinquished was 1,37,168 acres, an increase of more than 70 per cent over the area relinquished in the previous year. Except for sugarcane in the Irwin Canal area, which commanded a good price, the prices of commercial crops, such as areca, pepper, coffee, cardamom and ground-nut remained low. Prices of paddy, ragi and cholam showed a tendency to rise temporarily, but this was of little help to the agriculturists, in the absence of any surplus stock for sale. Signs of distress appeared in some taluks of the maidan districts, but there was no dearth for foodstuffs owing to good harvests in previous years and imports of food grains.

6. Considerable difficulty was experienced for pasture and for drinking water for cattle; and there was a marked increase in cattle mortality. Government made arrangements for the stocking and sale of hay in the distress areas. State Forests and Amrit Mahal Kavals were thrown open for the free grazing of cattle. Government encouraged the cultivation of *bili jola* and other quick-growing fodder crops, by the distribution of seed and the grant of

permission to use tank beds for this purpose; and the raiyats were able to save the more valuable cattle with these crops.

Relief measures.

7. Owing to the continuous fall in the prices of agricultural produce during the past few years, the agricultural industry was in a state of acute depression. The adverse seasonal conditions during the year aggravated the effects of this and necessitated the adoption of extensive measures of relief. Two special committees were constituted, one to suggest amendments to the Agriculturists' Relief Regulation, and the other to consider and report on the nature and extent of the assistance required to relieve the agricultural classes from the effects of the depression. Amendments to the Agriculturists' Relief Regulation on the lines of the recommendations made by the first Committee have been drafted and are before the Legislative Council.

8. On the interim recommendations submitted by the second Committee, Government sanctioned certain urgent measures of relief. The concessions sanctioned in 1933-34 in connection with the payment of land revenue and the relaxation of coercive processes, were continued. In the case of lands situated under breached tanks, it was ordered that, under certain conditions, only the maximum dry rate prevailing in the locality should be levied, instead of half the wet assessment. The rules governing the grant of takkavi loans were liberalised so as to benefit all classes of agriculturists—including *shikmidars* and *mulgenidars*—having transferable and saleable interest in land. The rate of interest on takkavi loans was reduced to 4 per cent; and the allotment for the grant of these loans was raised from Rs. 80,000 to Rs. 1½ lakhs. The suspension of the recovery of instalments of land improvement and takkavi loans was continued with

some modifications, and the Amildars were empowered, as a temporary measure, to grant such suspensions. The rate of Record of Rights fees was further reduced from Re. 1-8-0 to Re. 1-4-0 per *hissa*. Half the wet assessment was remitted on lands under tanks in the affected areas, the amount involved coming to over Rs. 4½ lakhs. Remission of over Rs. 4,000 was granted in the dry assessment of the Bagepalli Taluk. In the taluks of Bagepalli, Malur, Goribidnur, Pavagada and Nagamangala, the collection of 50 per cent of the dry assessment was suspended, the amount involved coming to Rs. 78,000, while suspensions of other miscellaneous demands amounted to over Rs. 2½ lakhs. Relief works were started in areas showing signs of distress, including several tank restoration and tank maintenance works and an additional allotment of Rs. 1,40,000 was sanctioned for the purpose, in addition to Rs. 1½ lakhs sanctioned out of the Famine Reserve Fund, for financing selected public works. These were supplemented by other works started by the Village Panchayats and by the District Boards. A sum of Rs. 65,000 was sanctioned towards grants-in-aid and loans to the Village Panchayats in connection with this work.

Crime, Police and Administration of Justice.

9. The economic depression and adverse seasonal conditions led to an increase of crime. Cognizable offences of all classes reported during the year amounted to 19,261, or an increase of nearly 25 per cent over the corresponding figure for 1933-34. The number of persons concerned in cognizable cases dealt with by the police increased from 19,117 to 22,929. The percentage of convictions, in respect of cases under the Penal Code, was the highest for the past seven years, being 43·67. There was improvement in the reporting of crime by the village officers, and healthy co-operation existed between the regular

police and village police. Increased attention was paid to the detection and investigation of crime, the registering of habitual criminals and their movements and other measures calculated to prevent the commission of offences. The number of original cases for disposal in the criminal courts increased by 1,773 to 26,814. With the exception of robbery, there was an increase under all forms of heinous offences.

10. There was a fall of about 8·7 per cent in the number of civil suits instituted, which fell from 37,780 to 34,504. The fall reflects the effect of the economic depression. There was an increase in the average duration of cases,—criminal as well as civil—disposed of by all courts except the High Court, as a result of increased attention to the disposal of old cases.

Prisons.

11. The increase in crime is reflected in the number of admissions into the several jails and lock-ups, which rose from 6,520 to 8,061. The daily average number confined was 1,081·55 against 873·43 in the previous year, and the daily average number of convicts 810·23 against 660·71. Three hundred and seventy-four convicts were released under the remission rules and 27 long-term convicts were released on probation on the recommendation of the Standing Advisory Board.

Local Self-Govt.

Municipalities.

12. Government sanctioned the proposal of the Bangalore City Municipality to construct 250 small houses, at a cost of Rs. 52,500, with a view to relieving congestion and providing houses for the labouring and poorer classes in the City. The Bureau of Sanitary Engineering started the work of laying the main sewer pipe line at a cost of Rs. 1,65,000. In Mysore a special committee, consisting of two members of the City Municipal Council and two representatives of the Railway colony, was

appointed for a period of one year, to look after the sanitation and other improvements in the colony, subject to the general control of the Municipal Council. Nineteen Municipal Councils were reconstituted during the year under the Town and Minor Municipalities Regulation of 1933. Schemes for the supply of water to Konanur, Hosadurga, Chintamani and Mandya and one for the improvement of the water supply to Chitaldrug were sanctioned, as also drainage schemes for the Tumkur and Davangere towns. The water supply schemes for Hole-Narsipur, French Rocks, Seringapatam and Channapatna, and the drainage scheme for Chitaldrug town were completed during the year.

District Boards.

13. The District Boards did considerable work in close co-operation with the Departments of Government in the matter of starting relief works in affected areas. In the Kolar District, for instance, a programme for the construction of 123 well works, costing Rs. 41,750, was sanctioned. The District Boards also devoted attention to the extension of medical relief by opening new dispensaries and vaidyasalas. All the District Boards appointed special vaccinators and adopted energetic measures to arrest the spread of smallpox, which threatened to assume a virulent form. Another line of activity in which the District Boards have been showing keen interest and enthusiasm is the opening of spinning centres in the districts.

Village Panchayats.

14. The Village Panchayats continued to evince great interest in rural reconstruction work. In addition to work worth Rs. 1½ lakhs, done in the form of communal free labour, a sum of nearly Rs. 8½ lakhs was spent on village improvement works. About Rs. 2 lakhs were spent on water supply and as many as 1,261 wells—or double the number in the previous

year—were sunk with the aid of Government grants, contributions from District Boards, Village Panchayat Funds and contributions in cash and labour, by the villagers. In some cases, the management of village forests, tanks or Muzrai institutions has been entrusted to selected Panchayats. Some of the Panchayats undertook the free distribution of quinine, and are interesting themselves in the extension of the services of midwives and the erection of maternity homes. Electric power is now being utilised by 102 Panchayats for street lighting, by 128 in connection with agricultural operations, and by 24 for industrial purposes. A considerable number of Panchayats continued to do useful work and propaganda under the guidance of the State Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society. The Rural Reconstruction Centre at Dodballapur was started by the Government during the year, through the agency of the Y. M. C. A., and has commenced work on a comprehensive plan of rural service.

Production and Distribution.

Agriculture and Live-stock.

15. Agricultural experiments and research were carried on in the scientific sections of the Department and at the several Government Farms. The chemical section continued experiments on paddy, sugarcane, ragi, cholam, cotton, coffee, and arecanut, among other important crops. Work on nutrition of red soil cotton has shown that a properly manured plant suffers least from red leaf blight disease. Laboratory work on the study of this disease has since been started, the scheme being financed by the Indian Central Cotton Committee. Over 100 samples of soils from coffee estates were examined with reference to their lime requirements. About 12,000 acres of areca were sprayed against koleroga. Over 20,000 acres of coffee were sprayed against koleroga (black rot) and leaf disease. The use of molasses from the

Sugar Factory at Mandya, as a spreader in spray mixtures is full of promise. Experiments were carried out on the biological control of green bug on coffee. Measures adopted to control the coffee borer continued to yield satisfactory results. Special attention was devoted to sugarcane borer control work in the Irwin Canal area. Work was in progress with the aid of a grant from the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, on the trial of fish poisons and certain indigenous plant substances as insecticides. The botanical section treated sugarcane eye-buds, ragi and potatoes, with X-rays with a view to evolving new varieties. Three new varieties of cane are reported to be very promising and several other varieties are under trial as regards their sugar producing properties and their suitability for late planting. On the Coffee Experimental Station at Balehonnur the work done indicates the possibility of evolving a very desirable strain of arabica coffee in the course of a few years. Special attention was paid to the development of tobacco cultivation, and work was started in the Whitefield area. Demonstration and propaganda by the executive staff in the districts consisted mainly in popularising the use of improved implements and manures, distribution of new and better varieties of seed, and the adoption of spraying and other remedial measures against crop pests and diseases. The Kolar Sheep Breeders' Association continued its useful activities. There was an increase in membership and in the number of cross-breds distributed among the members' flocks. The wool of cross-bred sheep fetched distinctly better prices *viz.*, 11 annas 2 pies per lb against 5 annas 1 pie per lb in the previous year. The Agricultural and Experimental Union continued to publish an account of its activities as also other useful

agricultural information in the English and Kannada editions of its Journal.

16. Fruit cultivation continued to receive attention. Steps were taken to encourage the cultivation of garden and perennial crops under the Vani Vilas Sagar and in the Irwin Canal area. The fruit research scheme which had been sent up to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research for financial aid was passed by its Advisory Council, and the sanction of a sum of Rs. 46,000 for research work on apples, pineapples and other important varieties of fruit is awaited.

Horticulture.

17. In spite of a considerable increase in the total mortality of cattle, the mortality due to contagious diseases registered a marked decrease as a result of the vigilance of the Department and the prompt measures of control undertaken by it. The mortality under rinderpest, for instance, was the lowest in the past ten years, being 1·3 per cent of the total mortality under contagious diseases. The Serum Institute manufactured sera and vaccines, and worked in close association with the Civil Veterinary Department in the scientific investigation of cattle diseases. Special work on "Johne's disease" was undertaken by the Department with the aid of a grant from the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

Veterinary.

18. The silk industry continued to suffer from the increasing competition of foreign silks in spite of the levy of protective duties by the Government of India. The measure of protection afforded has proved to be altogether inadequate; and representations have been made to the Government of India regarding the urgent need of enhanced protection to give the industry a chance to reorganise itself. The slump in the silk trade was reflected in a large shrinkage in the area under mulberry, which

Sericulture.

has declined from 50,000 acres to 30,000 acres during the past five years.

There was considerable expansion in the activities of the Sericultural Department, in connection with the preparation and supply of disease-free layings through Government and aided grainages. Thirty-two lakhs and fifty thousand disease-free layings were prepared in the Government grainages, against 2,287,000 in 1933-34. Special attention was paid to increasing the output of cross-bred layings, the total output of such layings and of pure foreign race layings during the year amounting to 2,099,824 against 1,226,000 in 1933-34. Experimental and research work was conducted mainly at the Government Silk Farm and Laboratory at Channapatna. The Government Silk Weaving Factory at Mysore was in operation throughout the year. The silk fabrics produced by the Factory have built up a reputation for high quality and excellent finish, bearing comparison with the best imported products.

Industries.

19. The demand for the products of the Iron Works continued to be poor, rendering it necessary to operate the different sections of the plant on a restricted scale. The construction of the steel plant made rapid progress, as also the laying of the high power transmission line to the Iron Works.

The results of the working of the Sandal Oil Factory at Mysore were more favourable than in the preceding year. The extensions to the Sugar Factory were completed, raising its crushing capacity to 1,400 tons a day. The new distillery plant with a capacity of 1,500 gallons a day was erected at Mandya, and commenced operations in the latter part of the year. The plant is now capable of producing power alcohol.

20. The Government Soap Factory continued

to make satisfactory progress, both in sales and in manufacturing and marketing new products. The Government Industrial and Testing Laboratory supplied medicines and drugs of the value of Rs. 50,000 to the Government Medical Stores. The Testing Section of the Laboratory undertook the analysis of a large number of samples of different classes of materials, chiefly for the Stores Purchase Committee. Additional equipment has been installed enabling it to enlarge the variety and volume of the drugs and medicines manufactured. The Central Industrial Workshop manufactured ploughs of improved pattern and supplied them to the Agricultural Department and to the Mysore Sugar Company. The Porcelain Factory supplied insulators and bushings to the Government Electrical Department.

21. The Government Weaving Institute trained students for the final certificate course of the City and Guilds of London Institute Examination. The Chamarajendra Technical Institute had over 300 students under training in its several sections. The Institute maintained its reputation for the quality of its products. The several Home Industries Institutes in the State received an aggregate grant of over Rs. 8,000; and the Department placed at the disposal of the Institutes located in Bangalore, the services of an embroidery instructor. The several spinning centres continued to afford employment to a large number of local people,—the Badanaval centre alone employed during the year 2,600 spinners and 120 weavers. This centre has since been extended by the opening of a bleaching and dyeing section at Nanjangud. Some of the Provincial Governments and important Indian States participated in the Mysore Dasara Exhibition in October 1934, which also attracted several leading industrial and manufacturing firms.

Factories and Labour.

22. The number of factories in the State working at the close of the year was 209, of which 51 were seasonal and the rest, factories working throughout the year. The daily average number of persons employed was 17,757, of whom 1,449 were children. The demand for industrial labour was steady and there was no change in the level of wages. The relations between employers and employed were satisfactory except for three labour disputes of a minor character, which were quickly settled. The mining companies on the Kolar Gold Fields and the Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills devoted considerable attention to improvement in the conditions of labour.

Trade.

23. There was a further decline in the total volume and value of merchandise exported in spite of a perceptible increase in the export of sugar, consequent on the increased output of the Mysore Sugar Factory. The principal decreases were in ragi, paddy, gram, pulses, betel nut, vegetable oils and oil seeds. Imports registered a slight increase; and heavy increases in imports were noticeable under rice, grain and pulses, reflecting the adverse seasonal conditions and diminution in the local yield.

Co-operation.

24. The Department of Co-operation concentrated its attention on closer supervision over and control of the work of the several classes of societies and on making necessary changes in the laws governing their organisation. There was a fall in the number of societies and their membership, but the working capital increased by about Rs. 8 lakhs. The turnover for the year was about Rs. 8 crores and the profits earned amounted to about Rs. 3·7 lakhs. The operations of the Land Mortgage Bank were extended to five more taluks. The scheme is now in operation in 25 taluks of the State, with one Central Bank and 19 primary societies. Government have since the

close of the year appointed a committee to examine the position of the co-operative movement and to submit recommendations regarding the lines of future development.

Forests.

25. The area of State forests increased from 3,471·86 to 3,492·53 square miles. Special attention was devoted to the propagation of plants of economic value. Afforestation work and the restocking of existing plantations continued to receive attention. As a consequence of the prevailing economic depression, the demand for forest produce was generally slack, but there was a slight improvement in the sales of timber for house building. Sandalwood was sold in different parts of India, for domestic and religious purposes. Creosoted balagi poles were supplied to the Electrical Department and creosoted junglewood sleepers to the Mysore Railways.

Geology and Mines.

26. The depression in the mineral market continued during the year, and there was little activity in mining except in the case of gold and chromite. The price of gold continued high; and applications were received from a few private individuals and firms for licenses for prospecting the auriferous areas in the State. Special enquiries were made regarding the location of ornamental building stones and the raw materials for the ceramic and stoneware industries. Felspar, white quartz and kaolin were mined and supplied to the Government Porcelain Factory. A geological survey of about 470 sq. miles was conducted. The business in kerbstones, which was successfully established in the London market by the Department of Industries and Commerce, has now been transferred to a private agency. The output of gold decreased by about 14½ thousand ozs. compared with the previous year's production. The number of persons employed in the mining industry was

22,640, the majority—a little over 95 per cent—working on the gold mines. Accidents on the mines increased from 284 to 336, of which 38 were due to negligence or recklessness. The amount of compensation awarded was Rs. 85,657. There were 57 accidents and 22 deaths due to explosives.

Public Works and Irrigation.

27. The year witnessed great activity in the construction of public buildings, opening of new bridges, restoration of tanks, investigation of projects and other public works of a miscellaneous character. An Irrigation Circle of Superintendence was created with headquarters at Mysore, to secure close and continuous attention to the development of irrigation under the Krishnaraj Sagar and allied works. Pending the decision of the Government of India regarding the sharing of the waters of the Tungabhadra, to which reference has been made elsewhere, joint gaugings of the river are in progress for the purpose of obtaining reliable data regarding the dependable flow at the reservoir site. There was steady expansion of irrigation under the Irwin Canal. Considerable improvements were effected to the Brindavan Gardens.

Electricity.

28. The Electrical Department was actively engaged in extending the supply of power to smaller towns and villages. Service was given to Gubbi town as well as to several villages in the Bangalore, Mysore and Kolar Districts. The construction of the transmission line for supply of power to Bhadravati was under progress. Estimates for the electrification of three district headquarter and five taluk headquarter stations were sanctioned during the year. The Department devoted special attention to the manufacture of transformers of higher capacity. The local manufacture of small electrical appliances made progress under the

guidance of the Electrical Materials Committee. A scheme for increasing the capacity of the automatic telephone installations at Bangalore and Mysore and linking them up with the trunk telephone system of the Government of India has been sanctioned.

Railways.

29. The traffic on the State lines worked by the Madras and Southern Maharatta Railway Company and by the State Railway Department continued to show a downward trend, both in passenger and goods earnings. During the seven years from 1928-29, the railways have lost nearly Rs. 17·78 lakhs as a consequence either of competition by road vehicles or of general trade depression. With the inauguration of the Traffic Board to control and co-ordinate all forms of highway transport, it is expected that there will be some improvement in this direction. The scheme for extending the railway line from Anandapuram to Sagar materialised during the year. In the interests of trade and industrial progress the linking up of Chamarajnagar with the S. I. Railway and the extension of the Morrappur-Hosur line to Bangalore are of primary importance. These extensions are necessary to complete the system of railway communications in this part of India, and are vital to the preservation of much of the existing railway traffic against road competition.

Revenue and Finance.

30. The budget estimate for the year 1934-35 anticipated a revenue of Rs. 363·39 lakhs, and provided for a net outlay of Rs. 362·32 lakhs from revenue and Rs. 5 lakhs from reserves, resulting in a surplus of Rs. 1·07 lakhs. The revenue collections during the year amounted to Rs. 367·65 lakhs and the expenditure charged to revenue to Rs. 368·44 lakhs, with a resulting deficit of Rs. ·79 lakhs.

There were increases under special heads of revenue, such as excise duty on matches and sugar, royalty on gold, income-tax, stamps, interest on investments, and receipts from Krishnaraj Sagar Hydro-Electric and Irrigation Works. The increases under royalty, income-tax and stamps were mainly on account of the new leases granted to the Kolar gold mining companies and the larger profits of these companies resulting from the high price of gold. The main decreases were under Land Revenue and Excise. As compared with the budget there was a fall of Rs. 10·91 lakhs under Land Revenue and of Rs. 3·97 lakhs under Excise. The adverse seasonal conditions and low level of prices and the grant of remissions and suspensions explain the fall under Land Revenue. The fall under Excise was due to the decline in consumption of all kinds of liquors and drugs, as the result of the depression.

The net increase of Rs. 6·12 lakhs over the budget in the expenditure from revenue was occasioned by the additional grants sanctioned to the several departments for urgent development work and public improvements.

The total receipts and expenditure, inclusive of debt heads, were Rs. 5,22,69,501 and Rs. 5,26,68,717. The cash balance at the close of the year was Rs. 1,01,41,663, as against Rs. 1,05,40,879 at the close of 1933-34. The total face value of securities held, excluding shares of private companies, rose by Rs. 16·39 lakhs to Rs. 561·19 lakhs.

Health and Education.

Vital Statistics.

31. Since the centralisation of the work of compiling vital statistics in the Bureau of Vital Statistics, there has been considerable improvement in the registration of births and deaths and in the reporting of outbreaks of epidemics. The recorded

birth rate per mille decreased from 17·99 to 17·40 and the death rate increased from 16·17 to 17·18. The rate of infant mortality was 121·28 per thousand births, against 99·50 in the previous year. The chief causes of mortality were fevers, plague, dysentery and diarrhœa.

Public Health.

32. There was a decline in the incidence of plague as compared with the previous year, as a consequence of inoculations and other preventive measures. Small-pox showed a tendency to rise, but a wide-spread campaign of vaccination helped to keep it under control. The number of anti-plague inoculations and vaccinations during the year was, respectively, 1,81,584 and 3,17,073. Special work on malaria and hook-worm disease was continued in the Bureau of Epidemiology in close association with the organisation of the Rockefeller Institute. Problems connected with the control of malaria in the Irwin Canal area received continuous attention. There was a steady expansion in the activities of the Bureau of Health Education.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

33. Maternity and Child Welfare work continued to make satisfactory progress. There are now 17 Maternity and Child Welfare organisations working in the State. With a view to the development of this work, Dr. (Mrs.) Erika Deussen Rosenthal was appointed as organiser of Maternity and Child Welfare work in the State. She was appointed in addition as Honorary Secretary and Technical Adviser to the State Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society. The Mysore State secured the third place in the Imperial Baby Week competition and the second place in the competiton for the Irwin Challenge Cup.

Medical Relief

34. The year was noteworthy for the progress achieved with schemes for the expansion of medical relief, especially for women and children. There

were 280 medical institutions at the close of the year. The number of beds available for men and women were 886 and 1,044, respectively. There are now 282 midwives working in the several parts of the State. Twenty-five dispensaries and 31 midwives are working under the Malnad Improvement Scheme. Prominent among the hospitals newly constructed are the Vani Vilas Hospital at Bangalore, the Maternity Hospital at Chikmagalur, the McGann Hospital at Shimoga, the new Radiological Block in the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, and the Maternity Ward attached to the District Hospital at Hassan.

During the past decade the number of medical institutions in the State has increased by 85, that of in-patients and out-patients by 19,130 and 20,86,546, respectively, the number of beds for men and women,by 245 and 445, and the annual expenditure on medical relief by Rs. 3 lakhs. This growth in facilities for medical relief has been largely made possible by reason of the steady interest and spirit of co-operation evinced by local bodies and by the generous donations of private benefactors, which have amounted in the past five years to over Rs. 9 lakhs. The District Boards and the Mysore State Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society have under consideration a joint scheme for increasing the number of midwives to at least one per hobli. A number of Village Panchayats are also interesting themselves in the extension of the services of midwives and the erection of maternity homes.

Public Instruction.

35. The total number of public educational institutions was 6,752, with a strength of 3,03,274. Of these 562 were institutions for the education of women, the expenditure on women's education amounting to nearly Rs. 7 lakhs during the year. There were 864 institutions for the education of

Muslim boys and girls; and the expenditure on Muslim education amounted to about Rs. 5¾ lakhs. Schools for the education of pupils belonging to depressed classes are being gradually amalgamated with the general schools. The number of such special institutions was 568. There were two institutions for the education of defectives, seventeen industrial schools, four agricultural schools, one school of engineering and eight commercial schools. The results of the several public examinations were satisfactory. Scouting and the Girl Guide Movement continued to make progress on healthy lines. The regular medical inspection of students is now conducted in the two capitals and in certain other municipal areas. The third conference of Primary and Middle Schools in the State and the tenth conference of the Mysore Secondary Education League were held during the year.

University.

36. There was a noticeable decline in the number of students in the several institutions of the University, from 2,955 in 1933-34 to 2,781 in the year under report. Three hundred and sixty-two students passed in the final examinations of the University and qualified themselves for degrees. Eighteen extension lectures were delivered, and three lecture camps were conducted by the University Teachers' Association at Mandya, Chitaldrug and Chikmagalur. The lecture camps represent a new form of social service and have gained considerable popularity.

The course of studies and scheme of examination for the B. E. Degree were completely revised; and provision has now been made for passed candidates of the Mechanical Engineering Branch to qualify in Electrical Engineering and *vice versa*, after taking an additional course for a year. A pre-medical course was opened during the year and a

pre-medical examination held for the first time. The laws of the University codified into Statutes, Ordinances and Rules were approved by the Government and brought into force.

The total expenditure on Public Instruction, including University Education, was Rs. 63,80,131.

PART II

CHAPTER I—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

For particulars concerning—

SITUATION AND AREA, BOUNDARIES AND PHYSICAL FEATURES	reference is invited to paragraphs 1 to 7 of the General Administration Report for the year 1911-12.

For particulars concerning—

ANCIENT HISTORY, THE RULING FAMILY, THE SYSTEM OF ADMINISTRATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS	reference is invited to paragraphs 3 to 11 and 13 of the General Administration Report for the year 1907-08 and also to paragraphs 11 and 12 of the General Administration Report for the year 1923-24.

1. The events of the year were overshadowed by a very tragic happening at the commencement of it, namely, the passing away early in the morning of Sunday the 8th July 1934, of Her Highness the Maharani Sri Vani Vilas Sannidhana, C. I. It is perhaps appropriate here to reproduce the speech delivered by the Dewan of Mysore at the public meeting of the citizens of Mysore City held at the Rangacharlu Memorial Hall to express their deep sense of sorrow on this occasion :—

"We are met together to-day under the shadow of a great sorrow to mourn the passing from our midst of a very full and a very noble life, to tender to our beloved Sovereign our respectful but heartfelt sympathy, and, while we bow our heads in the face of the Infinite, to try and learn what lessons we can from the great character, from the great achievements of her who has passed away.

"This is not the time to recount the history of the life of Her Highness the Maharani Sri Vani

Vilas Sannidhana. I shall only refer to a few of the more salient points in her life. By her marriage to the late Maharaja of revered memory she became a member of the Royal Family in 1878, the year following one of the greatest famines that Mysore, in common with the rest of Southern India, has ever known; and her entry into it marked the commencement of a period of unbroken prosperity for the Royal Family and for the State at large. In 1884, she bestowed upon us the greatest gift that has ever been bestowed upon the State—the gift of a Ruler whose wisdom and loving-kindness to his subjects are known throughout the world. In 1894, she suffered a tragic bereavement in the death of her illustrious husband at the early age of 31. But she rose to the occasion. All of you who know anything of the history of Mysore know that the period of her Regency, 1895 to 1902, was a period of active and courageous advancement of the interests of the people in every direction. And her achievements as the Ruler of the State won unstinted praise from the great Viceroy, Lord Curzon, who said:

> "She has set an example of public and domestic virtue which has been of equal value to her people and to her family and which has earned for her the admiration and respect of all."

Thirty-two years ago she made over the reins of Government to her beloved son, but her beneficent influence has been, if anything, greater and not less than when she ruled directly through her officers. There are many monuments throughout the State to her honoured name—monuments which will keep it in reverence for generations to come, in lake and water-works, road and market, hospital, college and school. It was less than a year ago that she gave a fresh impetus to the movement for the welfare of women and children, which she and her brother, the late *Rajasevadhurina* Sir M. Kantaraj Urs, had so much at heart, by giving her name to the largest of the child-welfare centres in the City and to a shield to be competed for by such centres all over the State.

"Ladies and Gentlemen, I have spoken of her as a Ruler. But there is another aspect of her

character to which I feel it is only right I should refer. The people of Mysore have always associated themselves with the domestic experiences, whether sad or joyful, of His Highness the Maharaja and his family. Rarely, if ever, have their sympathies been appealed to more poignantly than by the blow which has now afflicted the Royal Household. The relationship of His Highness to his mother was, to all who knew it, something very special, something very beautiful, and the measure of its loveliness is the measure of the sorrow that must follow after its severance The loss which His Highness the Maharaja and all his family have sustained is irreparable. And we are all assembled here to-day to extend to them our deepest sympathy—to the Third Princess, to His Highness the Yuvaraja, and above all, we especially grieve for His Highness the Maharaja in his loneliness. To him his mother was a constant source of joy and never-failing strength. Our thoughts and prayers to-day will all be with His Highness and all the members of His Highness's family in their own personal and intimate sorrow.

"I said at the commencement that we had two duties—one to tender our most respectful sympathy to His Highness and his family, and the other to learn what we can for the good of ourselves and the State from the perfect life that has just passed. I have reminded you of the many monuments to Her late Highness that will adorn the State for generations to come. But there is another monument that she has left with us that I hope will be more permanent even than these. If I may speak of her as one who had the privilege and honour for many years of working under her eyes, I will only say that rarely have there been combined in one person to the same degree all the qualities that go to make a great lady—directness, simplicity, dignity, independence, quick insight and the warm heart of the most womenly of women—these are qualities which her example over a life reaching nearly to the period of three-score years and ten has impressed on all about her. And not only that, they have been fostered and enforced for half a century by our beloved Ruler, her son. They have given a great

spirit to the State; let us cherish and encourage it in the memory of a great and noble soul. Her life is over. She has gone upon her long journey. To all who knew her, her memory and example will be a glorious and abiding possession. If I may borrow the form of the epitaph of another great Ruler, let us feel within ourselves that

> Her keen and loving spirit still
> Shall quicken and control.
> Living she was Mysore, and dead,
> Her soul shall be its soul."

(i) Tours of His Highness the Maharaja, and His Highness the Yuvaraja.

His Highness the Maharaja.

2. In the following month, August 1934, His Highness the Maharaja proceeded to the Hassan District, where he spent three weeks in the course of August and September. In October and November His Highness spent a week at Ootacamund and another week in the Hassan District. His Highness spent a great part of February and a part of March in Bangalore, where, on the 8th March, he opened the great new hospital for women which bears the name of the Vani Vilas Maternity Hospital. His Highness spent about a month out of April and May at Ootacamund. Towards the end of May, His Highness spent ten days in Kemmangundi. In addition to these more prolonged visits, His Highness paid two short visits to Bombay and one to Bandipur.

On the 29th of June, as a result of prolonged strain of public work and private anxiety, His Highness suffered a somewhat serious breakdown in health, which caused the closing days of the year to be days of great anxiety to all his people. Great rejoicings followed His Highness's restoration to normal health.

His Highness the Yuvaraja.

3. His Highness the Yuvaraja returned from Europe in July 1934.

13th October 1934	...	Opened the All-India Astronomical Conference in Mysore.
20th Do	...	Opened the 16th State Scout Council at the Jaganmohan Palace.
23rd Do	...	Distributed prizes at Mysore Dasa Exhibition.

21st December 1934 ...	Opened the Fourth State Conference of Primary and Middle School Teachers at Mysore.
25th December 1934 to 25th January 1935.	Stayed in Bombay.
14th February 1935 ...	Opened the new frontage of the Central Institute for Defectives, Mysore.
21st Do ...	Attended the Silver Jubilee Celebration of the Madhugiri Co-operative Society. Opened the District Board Building at Tumkur. Presided over the District Scout Rally held at Tumkur.

Left for Europe in the last week of February 1935.

Tours of the Dewan and Members of Council.

Dewan

8th to 18th July 1934	At Mysore.
6th August 1934 ...	Inspected the works at the Thippagondanahalli Reservoir.
15th to 19th August 1934.	Toured in parts of the Mysore District, visiting Nanjangud, Yelandur and T.-Narasipur; visited also Kollegal at the request of the public of the town.
20th August 1934 ...	Inspected Krishnaraj Sagar, the Irwin Canal and French-Rocks.
30th August 1934 ...	Paid a flying visit to the Mettur Dam.
16th September 1934 ...	Inspected the works at the Thippagondanahalli Reservoir.
17th to 20th September 1934.	Toured in parts of the Hassan District, visiting Hassan, Channarayapatna, Hole-Narasipur, Belur and Arsikere. During the tour, performed the opening ceremonies of the Middle and Agricultural Schools at Sravanabelagola and the Municipal High School and the Maternity ward at Hole-Narasipur and also laid the foundation stone of the engine house at Hole-Narasipur.
24th to 27th September 1934.	Toured in parts of the Tumkur District, inspecting the Stud Farm, Kunigal Town, Nidasale Tank and Chandanahalli Anikat and the site of the proposed Markonahalli Reservoir; also visited the Adi-Chunchanagiri Mutt, Mayasandra, Turuvekere, Chikkanaikanahalli, Borankanave Tank, Huliyar, Honnavalli, Tiptur, Gubbi and Tumkur.
8th to 26th October 1934.	At Mysore to take part in the Dasara Durbars and the Session of the Representative Assembly.
17th October 1934 ...	Visited Kyathanahalli, Seringapatam Taluk, to open the Local Fund Dispensary.
1st to 8th November 1934.	At Mysore.
12th November 1934 ...	Inspected the works at the Thippagondanahalli Reservoir.
17th Do ...	Inspected the Maralwadi Tank.
25th Do ...	Visited Attibele and Sarjapur.
3rd December 1934 ...	Visited Hoskote.
9th Do ...	Inspected Hessarghatta Tank and the Military Grass Farm.
11th to 18th and 23rd to 24th December 1934.	At Mysore.

10th to 12th January 1935.	At Mysore.
12th January 1935 ...	Performed the opening ceremony of the Water Works at Ghati Subramanya, Doddaballapur Taluk.
18th Do ...	Inspected the works at the Thippagondanahalli Reservoir.
17th March 1935 ...	do do
18th Do ...	Performed the opening ceremony of the Water Works at Channapatna.
April and May 1935 ...	At Mysore and Ootacamund.
4th and 5th June 1935	Toured in parts of the Kolar District, visiting Chintamani, Chikballapur and Manchenahalli.
	During the tour, performed the opening ceremonies of the Silk Grainage at Talagavara, Chintamani Taluk, the Municipal Circle and the New Extension at Chintamani and the Local Fund Dispensary at Manchenahalli and laid the foundation stones of the Water Supply Pump House, the Maternity Hospital, the Men's In-patient Ward, the Operation Theatre, the Municipal Office and the Co-operative Society Building at Chintamani.
9th to 20th June 1935	At Mysore in connection with His Highness the Maharaja's Birthday Celebrations and the Budget Session of the Representative Assembly.

First Member of Council.

August 1934 ...	Visited Bhadravati and inspected the works.
October 1934 ...	Left for Mysore to attend the Dasara Durbars and the Representative Assembly Meeting and University Convocation.
November 1934 ...	Inspected the waste weir works at Thippagondanahalli.
	Toured in parts of the Kolar District. *viz.*, Sidlaghatta and Chikballapur, and inspected the Silk Farm and Government grainages.
	Toured in Kunigal, Huliyurdurga, Amrutur and Bilidevalaya and inspected the Kunigal Stud Farm and Silk Farm.
December 1934 ...	Inspected Sagar, Anandapuram, Ikkeri and Shimoga, to study the question of extending the Railway to Sagar; and inspected the Mysore Iron Works at Bhadravati.
January 1935 ...	Toured in Bidadi, Closepet and Thimmasandra of Kankanhalli Taluk, also visited Channapatna and Maddur, and inspected the sericultural developments.
	Visited Vartur and Dommasandra and inspected the barns for curing tobacco.
March 1935 ...	Inspected the Anjanapur Reservoir Works, Shimoga District, and also the Mysore Iron Works at Bhadravati.
April 1935 ...	Visited Vasanthapur, Bangalore Taluk, and inspected the Weaving Factory of Bhoopalam Subbaiya Chetty.
	Visited Dodballapur and inspected the Rural Reconstruction Centre.

June 1935 ...	Visited Shimoga, Kemmangundi, Tanigebyle and Bhadravati and inspected the ropeway and the fuel supply coupes and the Iron Works. Attended the Birthday Durbar and the Representative Assembly Meeting. Visited Tirumakudlu and Somnathpur.

Second Member of Council.

8th to 11th July 1934...	At Mysore.
19th July 1934 ...	Visited Ramakrishnapur to preside over the School Day of the *Krishi Sala*.
15th to 19th September 1934.	Toured in parts of Shimoga District, visiting Bhadravati, Kemmangundi and Shimoga.
26th to 28th Do ...	Visited Mandya Sugar Factory and the Sugarcane Farm.
8th to 26th October 1934.	At Mysore to take part in the Dasara Durbars and the Session of the Representative Assembly.
30th to 31st Do ...	At Mysore to attend the Mysore University Convocation.
26th to 30th November 1934.	Toured in parts of Kadur and Hassan Districts, visiting Balehonnur, Chikmagalur, Kadur, Belur and Hassan.
9th to 17th December 1934.	Proceeded to Bombay to attend the Sub-Committee meeting of the Princes' Conference.
14th to 27th January 1935.	Proceeded to Delhi to attend the meetings of the Governing Body of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and those of the Sub-Committee of the Princes' Conference.
16th February to 1st March 1935.	Attended the meetings of the Sub-Committee of the Princes' Conference at Delhi and was also present at the informal Conference of Princes held at Bombay, as the representative of Mysore.
9th to 20th June 1935.	At Mysore in connection with His Highness the Maharaja's Birthday Celebrations and the Budget Session of the Representative Assembly.

(ii) Political.

Subsidy.

4. The annual subsidy of Rs. 24½ lakhs was paid to the British Government on the prescribed date.

The British Resident.

5. The Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel C. T. C. Plowden, C. I. E., continued as British Resident in Mysore during the year 1934-35.

(iii) The Representative Assembly.

6. There were two Sessions of the Representative Assembly. The first Session was held from 19th October 1934 and lasted for seven days, and the second commenced on the 13th June 1935 and lasted for six days.

Dasara Session.

7. At the Dasara Session (October 1934), the Assembly was consulted in regard to the general principles of the following Bills :—

(1) The Mysore Road Traffic and Taxes Bill.

(2) Bill to amend the Mysore Co-operative Societies' Regulation, 1918.

(3) Bill to enforce legislation for the suppression of Immoral Traffic in the State of Mysore. (Private Bill)

The House did not approve of the first Bill, but approved of the other two.

Sixty-four questions were answered. Four resolutions were discussed, of which two were passed. They related to the abolition of the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote and the introduction of legislation to empower the High Court or any other Court to issue writs of *mandamus*, *certiorari* and *Habeas Corpus*. The other two resolutions were not pressed. Eighty-two representations were discussed. Notice of an adjournment motion was given in respect of "distress caused to raiyats by the failure of timely "rains and relief to be given to ease the situation." It was discussed as a representation.

Budget Session.

8. At the Budget Session (June 1935), the opinion of the Assembly was taken in regard to the general principles of the following Bills :—

(1) Bill further to amend the Negotiable Instruments Regulation, 1917.

(2) Bill further to amend the Mysore Limitation Regulation, 1911.

(3) Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1904.

(4) Bill further to amend the Mysore Forest Regulation, 1900.

(5) Bill to amend the Cinematograph Regulation, 1923.

(6) Bill to amend the Mysore Agriculturists' Relief Regulation, 1928.

(7) Bill further to amend the Mysore District Boards Regulation, 1926.

(8) Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Labour in Factories.

(9) The Mysore Debtors' Bill (Private Bill).

The House did not approve of the Bill further to amend the Mysore Limitation Regulation, 1911, the purpose of which was to reduce the time allowed for bringing on record the legal representatives of deceased parties in suits and appeals filed under the Code of Civil Procedure. The Bill further to amend the Mysore District Boards Regulation, 1926, and the Mysore Debtors' Bill were withdrawn after discussion. The remaining six Bills were approved by the House.

The general discussion of the budget occupied about two days, and half a day was devoted to resolutions on the budget. Answers were furnished to 69 questions. Forty-five representations and five resolutions were discussed. Two of them were accepted by the Government. They related to the appointment of a Committee to enquire into the working of the co-operative movement in the State and to the appointment of an advisory board to promote the education of Adikarnatakas. Two others were not pressed on the assurance given by the Government that the questions raised would receive sympathetic consideration. They related to the grant of leave, pension, etc., to the scavengers, sweepers and other menials working under municipalities, and to the deputation of members of the backward classes to foreign countries for training. One resolution proposing a reduction of the land assessment by twenty-five per cent, the deficiency in revenue being made good by retrenching superfluous appointments and enhancing the cuts in salary in respect of officers in receipt of a pay of over Rs. 200 per mensem, was, after discussion, adopted by the House.

(iv) Important events and administrative measures.

9. *Rajamantrapravina* Mr. S. P. Rajagopalachari, Second Member of Council, attended the meetings of the Sub-Committee of the Princes' Conference and was also present as the State's representative at the informal Conference of the Princes held at Bombay in March 1935.

Two conferences of representatives of the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Mysore and Hyderabad were held in July and October 1934, for the purpose of discussing and arriving at an agreement in regard to the utilisation of the waters of the Tungabhadra and its tributaries.

A fourth puisne Judge was appointed to the High Court temporarily for one year to assist in the disposal of arrears.

A new circle of superintendence was created in March last with headquarters at Mysore, to ensure continuous attention to the development of irrigation under the Krishnaraj Sagar and allied works. The extension of the railway from Anandapuram to Sagar, a distance of 16 miles, was sanctioned.

The laws of the University, codified into statutes, ordinances and rules, were approved by Government and brought into force. The grades of the University staff were standardized.

The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research sanctioned grants for the investigation of certain problems of outstanding scientific interest in the departments of Agriculture and Horticulture and in the Civil Veterinary department. The State was given representation on the Imperial Sericultural Committee that was newly constituted by the Government of India as a part of the Advisory Council of the Industrial Intelligence and Research Bureau.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

(i) Occupied area and tenure.

10. The total recorded area of the State was 18,873,216 acres against 18,872,654 acres in the previous year. Deducting alienated lands to the extent of 1,382,087 acres and 8,540,593 acres consisting of minor inams, forests, and unculturable waste not available for cultivation, there was a net extent of 8,950,536 acres available for cultivation, against 8,816,275 acres in the preceding year. Out of this, 7,942,672 acres (*i.e.*, 88·7 per cent of the area available for cultivation) was under occupancy, against 7,931,629 acres in the previous year, thereby showing an increase of 11,043 acres in the area under occupation. The net area cropped was 6,064,856 acres against 6,564,472 acres during 1933-34. The number of *raiyatwari* holdings separately registered in the State was 1,087,872 with an area of 7,861,560 acres, giving an average of nearly 8 acres per holding.

(ii) Land Records and Survey Settlement.

11. The total number of darkhast, *phod* and cases disposed of during the year was 8,444. The other details of field work completed during the year in Inam and Government villages are given in the following statement:—

Sl. No.	Item of work	Number of Villages	Survey numbers dealt with	Area involved A. G.
1	Original survey	12	1,627	5,369 13
2	Original classification ...	11	1,251	4,036 18
3	Phut Pahni	5	330 120 hissas	2,308 29
4	Darkhast Phod	3,459	14,327	63,792 22
5	Classification of lands sub-divided.	1,963	12,025	54,692 8
6	Detection of encroachments	...	831 cases	345 3

Special Work.

12. A special staff of Land Record surveyors was employed on the investigation of cases of unauthorised cultivation (of coffee, cardamom, etc.) on *hulgaval* lands and of encroachments on Government land by owners of coffee estates in the Manjarabad Taluk. The investigation disclosed that an extent of 177 acres and 22 guntas of *hulgaval* lands had been cultivated with coffee, etc., and that encroachments had been made to the extent of 112 acres and 33 guntas. The other special items of work undertaken and completed by the Department include the pakka phod work in two Amrit Mahal kavals, the demarcation of two blocks comprising 900 acres in the State Forest, Pavagada Taluk, and the joint verification of the M. & S. M. Railway line between Goribidnur and Hindupur.

Potgi.

13. Potgi was revised in 27 taluks.

Record of Rights.

14. The preliminary work of preparing a record of rights for the Tirthahalli and Mudigere Taluks was undertaken by Special Duty Deputy Amildars under the supervision of the District Survey Officers.

Expenditure.

15. The expenditure of the Land Records Department, inclusive of the cost of Record of Rights operations, amounted to Rs. 4,09,829-15-7.

General.

16. The Boundary Marks Rules were revised. The Record of Rights fees were further reduced to Rs. 1-4-0 per sub-division.

Inam villages.

17. Original settlement was introduced into 7 inam villages and resettlement into 2 inam villages during the year.

In carrying out settlements of alienated villages, arrangements were made to introduce a Record of Rights, so that the regular survey and *hissa* measurements might be combined in one operation.

(iii) Land Revenue.

Assessed Waste.

18. Out of an area of 838,474 acres of assessed waste lands, an extent of 46,879 acres, bearing an assessment of Rs. 73,885, was taken up for cultivation during the year. The total area relinquished was 137,168 acres, bearing an assessment of Rs. 1,89,068, against 80,483 acres with an assessment of Rs. 1,09,208

in the previous year, the increase being particularly noticeable in the districts of Bangalore, Mysore, Hassan, Kadur and Chitaldrug.

Alienation.

19. An extent of 235 acres 20½ guntas of land with an assessment of Rs. 107-10-0 was alienated for non-agricultural purposes during the year.

Darkhasts.

20. Twelve thousand and forty-two darkhasts were received. Including the number pending from the preceding year, there were 15,861 darkhasts for disposal. Of these, 5,659 applications were granted and 6,562 rejected, leaving 3,640 pending at the close of the year. The area disposed of for cultivation was 20,073 acres and 14 guntas, bearing an assessment of Rs. 26,358-2-7. The price realised was Rs. 80,002-3-7. The prohibition of the disposal of Government waste lands in the Irwin Canal area was cancelled. An extent of 200 acres of land in Induvala village was reserved for grant under the unemployment relief scheme to educated young men taking *bona fide* to agriculture. The Mysore Sugar Company Ltd., Mandya, was granted waste lands in the villages of Kanali and Sivalli on a special ten-year lease for establishing sugarcane farms. Owing to untimely and inadequate rainfall, permission to cultivate temporarily an extent of 3,210 acres and 27 guntas of tank beds was granted on special concessional terms. Three thousand, eight hundred and seventy acres and 27 guntas of land were granted to members of the depressed classes.

Krishnaraj Sagar.

21. The total irrigable area under the Irwin Canal was 49,895 acres and 37 guntas during the year. The facilities afforded by the Sugar Company, by way of seed and manure, cash advances for purposes of cultivation and the guarantee offered by the Factory of purchase of the cane, gave a definite stimulus to the expansion of cultivation. With the expansion of irrigation, the need for good roads and causeways to serve the interior of the irrigation tract has increased. Some main roads were opened during the year.

Special Irrigation Works. Vani Vilas Sagar.

22. The total extent of irrigable area under the Vani Vilas Sagar was limited to 10,180 acres. The area under occupation was 7,745 acres and 5 guntas. A sum of Rs. 5,000 was made available for loans for cocoanut cultivation. Ninety-two acres and

5 guntas of land were brought under cocoanut cultivation during the year.

Bhadra Right Bank Channel.

23. The extent of land under cultivation during the year was 7,433 acres and 24 guntas.

Collection of Land Revenue.

24. The arrears at the beginning of the year under Land Revenue, including Land Revenue Miscellaneous, amounted to Rs. 23,79,414. The year's demand was Rs. 1,26,68,015. A sum of Rs. 1,14,24,272 was collected and a sum of Rs. 2,34,944 was remitted or written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 33,88,213. The percentage of collections (including remissions) was Rs. 79·38, against 85·37 in the preceding year.

Coercive Processes.

25. The number of processes of all kinds issued during the year was 392,041, and a sum of Rs. 28,62,782, or 23·55 per cent of the land revenue, was realised by the adoption of these processes. Out of the total number, however, nearly two-thirds were only notices of demand, which had really no coercive character inasmuch as notice fee was remitted as a measure of relief. The amount recovered by the issue of notices was Rs. 19,67,275-3-8. Sales of land were held in 59,696 cases and resulted in a realisation of Rs. 7,88,580-12-3. The extent of land sold was 449,678 acres and 28 guntas, bearing an assessment of Rs. 7,42,739-1-10.

Distress.

26. The adverse seasonal conditions necessitated the adoption of extensive measures of relief to the agricultural population. A large number of tank restoration and tank maintenance works were taken up and an additional allotment of Rs. 1,40,000 was sanctioned for the purpose. These were supplemented by works sanctioned by the Village Panchayats and the District Boards. A sum of Rs. 65,000 was sanctioned towards grants-in-aid and loans to the Village Panchayats. A grant of Rs. 1¼ lakhs was also sanctioned from the Famine Reserve Fund. In addition, remissions were granted on a generous scale. Remission of half the wet assessment was granted on lands under tanks in areas where crops had failed, the total sum remitted amounting to over Rs. 4½ lakhs. Remission of the dry assessment also was granted in the Bagepalli taluk to the extent of over Rs. 4,000. Suspension of the collection of 50 per cent of the dry assessment, to the extent of

Rs. 78,000 and of other miscellaneous demands to the extent of over Rs. 2½ lakhs was authorised in the taluks of Bagepalli, Malur, Goribidnur, Pavagada and Nagamangala. Loans were promptly issued to the agriculturists on application, and an additional allotment of Rs. 70,000 was sanctioned for this purpose. The State forests and Amrit Mahal kavals in the affected areas were thrown open for the free grazing of cattle.

Special Committees for agriculturists' relief.

27. Two Committees were appointed to concert measures for relief to agriculturists. One considered and reported upon the nature and extent of relief required by the agriculturists to tide over the effects of economic depression, and the other studied the working of the Agriculturists' Relief Regulation and suggested amendments and improvements in its working.

Special concessions granted during the year.

28. The first Committee submitted an *interim* report, and the Government sanctioned the following concessions recommended by them :—

(i) The scale of Record of Rights fees was reduced from Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 1-4-0 per *hissa.*

(ii) The concessions sanctioned in 1933-34, in respect of the payment of land revenue and the relaxation of coercive processes were continued during the year.

(iii) The rules regarding the remission of kandayam on lands situated under breached tanks were modified by a provision that, if certain conditions were fulfilled, only the maximum dry rate prevailing in the locality should be levied instead of half the wet assessment.

(iv) The liberal grant of takkavi loans to all agriculturists, including *shikmidars* and *mulgenidars*, having transferable and saleable interest in land, and also to tenants under certain conditions was authorised.

(v) The rate of interest on takkavi loans was reduced to 4 per cent per annum.

(vi) The suspension of instalments of land improvement and takkavi loans was continued with some modifications; and the Amildars were empowered to grant such suspensions, as a temporary measure.

(vii) Revenue Officers were authorised to suspend execution of old decrees of co-operative

societies on payment of a portion of the principal with interest up to date; and in all such cases the Assistant Registrar was also authorised to advise the societies to renew the loans. Time till the next harvest season was ordered to be granted in the execution of new decrees.

The Agricultural Relief Regulation Committee.

29. After a consideration of the Report of the other Committee, a Bill proposing amendments to the Agriculturists' Relief Regulation has been placed before the Legislative Council.

Loans and Advances.

30. Loans under all classes aggregating Rs. 1,92,204 were disbursed during the year. Two thousand four hundred and forty-two applications for takkavi loans were sanctioned, involving a sum of nearly Rs. 1¼ lakhs. Of 1,751 applications for land improvement loans, for an aggregate amount of Rs. 5,24,055, 533 applications for a sum of Rs. 72,110 were sanctioned. The amount which fell due for recovery during the year amounted to Rs. 4,38,455-6-7. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 1,18,262-11-4 was recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,20,192-11-3 at the end of the year.

Two hundred and sixty-eight applications were received for loans for digging irrigation wells, to a total amount of Rs. 64,245. One hundred and thirty-three loans to an amount of Rs. 18,520 were sanctioned. Out of the total demand of Rs. 1,38,934-0-11, a sum of Rs. 31,675-1-10 was collected during the year leaving a balance of Rs. 1,07,258-15-1.

Record of Rights collections.

31. The demand on account of *hissa* fees from the commencement of operations amounted to Rs. 37,40,566. A sum of Rs. 2,51,655 was collected during the year against Rs. 1,85,496 in the preceding year, bringing the total collections up to date to Rs. 16,57,146 (inclusive of remissions). A heavy balance of Rs. 20,83,420 remained to be recovered at the end of the year.

Against a total demand of Rs. 78,218 under mutation fees, a sum of Rs. 21,302 was recovered leaving a balance of Rs. 56,916.

Tanks.

32. There were 2,567 major and 20,847 minor tanks. Seven hundred and forty-one major and 102 minor tanks were restored or repaired during the

year at a cost of Rs. 5,88,112 and Rs. 1,45,688, respectively. The value of earthwork done by raiyats was Rs. 65,511 in respect of major tanks and Rs. 72,033 in respect of minor tanks. The number of chowthayi tanks was 232, and the maximum amount of remission admissible in respect of them was Rs. 5,564-14-7. One hundred and thirty-three of these tanks were in action and the rest were in disrepair.

The number of Tank Panchayats remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 127; of these, only 7 Panchayats worked actively.

33. Land revenue amounting to Rs. 50,652-3-0 was remitted by revenue money orders in 3,606 cases.

Revenue Money Orders.

34. One village forest was newly constituted and four were abolished during the year. There were at the end of the year, 244 village forests with a total area of 60,010 acres and 37 guntas.

Village Forests.

35. The number of avenue trees planted during the year was 41,119. Some Village Panchayats planted fruit-bearing trees alongside the roads constructed by them.

Avenue trees

36. At the beginning of the year, 3,148 decrees for a total sum of Rs. 6,10,483 were pending execution by the Revenue Department. Three thousand one hundred and fifty-seven decrees for Rs. 6,01,492 were received during the year, bringing the total number of decrees for execution to 6,305, involving Rs. 12,11,975. Of these, 2,854 decrees involving Rs. 5,50,923 were disposed of during the year. Three thousand four hundred and fifty-one decrees, involving Rs. 6,61,052, were pending execution at the end of the year.

Decrees in favour of Co-operative Societies.

37. The number of State Fund toll gates remained the same as in the preceding year, *viz.*, 45. Inclusive of arrears, the total demand was Rs. 2,45,879-10-0, of which a sum of Rs. 2,32,779-6-2 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 13,118-4-4 at the end of the year.

Provincial Toll-gates.

(iv) Inam Settlement.

38. Village service inams of an aggregate extent of 15 acres and 23 guntas were granted afresh in four cases, while 16 such inams of an aggregate area of 144 acres and 7 guntas were resumed by the Government.

CHAPTER III—PROTECTION.

(i) Legislation.

A. The Legislative Council.

Meetings.

39. There were two meetings of the Legislative Council, lasting for thirteen days.

Bills.

40. Fourteen Bills were on the agenda, of which twelve were Government measures and two were private. The following eight Bills were finally passed :—

(1) The Sugar Industries Safeguarding Bill.
(2) Bill further to amend the Mysore Land Revenue Code, 1888.
(3) Bill further to amend the Mysore Co-operative Societies' Regulation, VII of 1918.
(4) The Mysore Road Traffic and Taxes Bill.
(5) Bill further to amend the Mysore Forest Regulation, 1900.
(6) Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1904.
(7) Bill further to amend the Negotiable Instruments Regulation, 1911.
(8) Bill to amend the Cinematograph Regulation, 1923.

The Report of the Select Committee on the Mysore Extradition Bill was considered, and the motion to pass the amended Bill at a subsequent meeting of the Council was adopted. The Bill to amend the Mysore Agriculturists' Relief Regulation, 1928, and the Bill to consolidate and amend the law regulating Labour in Factories were referred to Select Committees. The Bill further to amend the Mysore Limitation Regulation, 1911, was withdrawn.

Leave to introduce two private Bills, *viz.*, (i) to restrain the solemnisation of child marriages and (ii) for the suppression of immoral traffic in the State, was asked for by private members. Leave was refused in the former and granted in the latter case.

Interpellations, resolutions and other business.

41. Answers to 308 questions, out of 353 admitted, were placed on the table. There were 273 cut motions tabled for discussion at the time of voting on demands. All the demands were passed.

Notices of four adjournment motions were given during the December Session (1934). The first motion was for the purpose of considering the measures to be undertaken immediately to relieve the distress in different parts of the State. It was disallowed, as a resolution to the same effect had been tabled for discussion. The second motion, which was intended to raise a discussion on the Report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Constitutional Reforms, was disallowed as it was a matter concerning the relations of the State with the Paramount Power. Permission was granted to move an adjournment motion in respect of a Government Order directing the recovery of the cost of *samprokshana* from a person belonging to the *Mochi* community. This motion was withdrawn after discussion. The fourth adjournment motion relating to labour legislation was disallowed on the ground that the matter to which it related was not one of urgency.

Five resolutions were moved in the December session and were withdrawn after discussion.

Two resolutions were taken up for discussion during the Budget Session (1935). One resolution recommended the allotment of Rs. 10 lakhs for the economic development and improvement of rural areas; it was withdrawn after explanation by Government. The second resolution recommended the formation of a Standing Committee of officials and non-officials to consider the question of unemployment in the State. After discussion the resolution was put to the vote and lost.

42. A list of the Regulations which received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja during the year is given in Appendix II.

B. Legislative Enactments.

43. The following Regulations were passed during the year :—

(*1*) *The Sugar Industries Safeguarding Regulation,* (*IV of 1934*).

This Regulation provides for the fostering and development of the sugar industry in Mysore, and

gives power to the Government to control and regulate factories engaged in the manufacture of sugar and to safeguard the interests of sugarcane growers and cultivators.

(2) ***Regulation** further to amend the Land **Revenue** Code, 1888, (V of 1934).*

This Regulation provides for an expeditious remedy in cases of disputed field boundaries by enabling the Deputy Commissioner to enforce his decision by evicting the person who may be in wrongful possession. This is secured by the addition of a new sub-clause to Section 129.

The Regulation also provides for the addition of a new sub-section to Section 166 of the Code, for the purpose of empowering the Deputy Commissioner, or the agent or officer appointed for the management of an attached village, to recover during such management all rents or profits accruing in or after the revenue year in which such attachment was effected, provided that proceedings for such recovery are taken within six years from the end of the revenue year for which the said rent or profit became due.

(3) *The Mysore Co-operative Societies' (Amending) Regulation, 1935, (I of 1935).*

This amending Regulation is intended to facilitate the working of the Land Mortgage Bank scheme and is based on the special legislation adopted in Madras by Act X of 1934.

The main changes introduced are indicated below :—

(1) In case of default in payment of instalments due, the Registrar is empowered, on the application of the mortgage bank, to distrain the produce of the mortgaged land, including the crops standing thereon, under appropriate safeguards, and to bring them to sale.

(2) Where the mortgaged property is wholly or partially destroyed or the security is rendered insufficient, the bank has the right to demand further security or to proceed to distrain and sell the produce of the mortgaged land.

(3) Where a primary bank fails to take action against a defaulter, the Board of the Central Mortgage

Bank or the Registrar is empowered to take the necessary action

(4) The Regulation prevents the mortgagor from leasing the mortgaged property for a period longer than five years.

(5) Provision is made for safeguarding the interests of mortgage banks by preventing mortgages executed in favour of the bank from being called into question in insolvency proceedings, and by securing priority to a mortgage debt in favour of a mortgage bank over any claim of the Government arising from a loan under the Land Improvement Loans Regulation granted after the execution of the mortgage.

(6) The mortgage bank is given the right to require a prior creditor of the mortgagor to receive payment; in case of refusal interest will cease to run.

(7) Registration of documents executed on behalf of a mortgage bank is permitted without the appearance in person of any officer of the bank before the Sub-Registrar.

(8) The burden of proving that a mortgage executed by the manager of a joint Hindu family is not binding on the members thereof is made to lie on the party raising such a plea.

(9) Sections 52, 53 and 54 of the Mysore Co-operative Societies' Regulation, as they stood made it obligatory on the part of the Government to sanction the bye-laws of primary land mortgage societies and the amendments that might be passed from time to time. Under the amending Regulation, this requirement of Government sanction is made applicable only to the Central Land Mortgage Banks.

(4) *A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Forest Regulation, 1900, (II of 1935).*

By this Regulation a penal clause is added to Section 75 of the Regulation together with an explanation of the import and scope of the term "sandalwood."

(5) *A Regulation further to amend the Criminal Procedure Code, 1904, (Regulation III of 1935).*

Section 367 of the Code is amended so as to enable presiding officers who are specially permitted to dictate judgments.

(6) *A Regulation further to amend the Negotiable Instruments Regulation, 1917, (Regulation IV of 1935).*

By this Regulation a new sub-section is added to Section 85 of the main Regulation providing that cheques originally drawn to bearer shall not lose their "bearer" character, notwithstanding any endorsement thereon, whether in full or in blank, and whether such endorsement purports to restrict or exclude further negotiation or not.

(7) *A Regulation to amend the Cinematograph Regulation, 1923, (Regulation V of 1935).*

This Regulation provides for the censorship of all pictorial representations intended for use as advertising matter in connection with cinematograph films.

(8) *The Mysore Road Traffic and Taxes Regulation, (Regulation VI of 1935).*

This Regulation provides for adequate State control over motor vehicles, including the licensing of public service vehicles and the proper co-ordination of all forms of passenger traffic. The creation of a Central Traffic Board with District Traffic Advisory Committees in the Districts is a feature of the measure. The Board is vested with power to secure the provision of an adequate and properly co-ordinated system of public service motor transport. The Board is also empowered to administer the Road Fund subject to the control of the Government. The Regulation places the levy of tolls on a statutory basis and relieves the District Boards from the maintenance of these tolls, and makes provision for compensating those bodies.

C. Rules and Notifications under enactments in force in Mysore.

The Land Revenue Code of 1888.—(i) The provisions of Chapters VIII to X of the Code were extended to several new places.

(ii) Revised rules were issued in the matter of the inspection, maintenance and repair of boundary marks.

The Arms Regulation, VI of 1890.—(i) Some *mathadhipathis* were exempted from the operation of the Arms Rules, subject to certain conditions.

(ii) Holders of titles (of classes A, B and C) conferred by His Highness the Maharaja were included in the list of exempted persons in Schedule I.

The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Regulation, 1895.—The provisions of the Regulation were extended to several new places.

The Mysore Stamp Regulation, II of 1900.—The stamp duty chargeable in respect of bonds executed by District Boards in favour of the Government was remitted.

The Mysore Excise Regulation, V of 1910.—

(i) Rules were issued for the regulation of the distillery at Mandya.

(ii) The Mysore Sugar Company was exempted from the levy of fees for licenses to distil, compound or bottle liquors for so long as it holds the contract for supply.

The Mysore Police Regulation, V of 1908.—(i) Section 56 of the Regulation was extended to several new places.

(ii) As a measure of traffic control in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore and the Kolar Gold Fields area, a rule was made insisting on pedestrians using the foot-paths.

The Mysore Companies Regulation, VIII of 1917.—The rules regarding the grant of certificates to auditors were amended.

The Mysore Co-operative Societies' Regulation, 1918.—(i) Sub-Section 2 (*b*) of Section 14 of the Regulation was applied to the Mysore Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank, with certain modifications.

(ii) Additions and amendments were made to the rules issued under Section 44 of the Regulation regarding the reference of disputes to the Registrar and the procedure connected with such references.

(iii) A new rule 6A was added regarding the election or appointment of an honorary secretary to a society.

(iv) A new rule 16A was added regarding recovery of process fee and commission whenever a special agency is employed by the Revenue authorities for the realisation of claims.

(v) An addition was made to rule 18A regarding bonus or honorarium payable to secretaries.

The Prevention of Adulteration Regulation, IX of 1921.—The provisions of the Regulation were extended to several new places.

Petroleum Regulation, 1923.—Amendments were made to the rules relating to the regulation of the possession and transport of petroleum.

Income-tax Regulation, 1923.—A new rule 24A was added regarding the taxation of income derived from the sale of ganja.

Representative Assembly Regulation, 1923.—Certain amendments were made to the rules regarding the conduct of elections to the Representative Assembly.

Legislative Council Regulation, 1923.—(i) Rule 17 of the rules for the conduct of business and the procedure to be followed in Council was amended.

(ii) Revised rules were issued regarding cut motions to be moved at a meeting of the Legislative Council in respect of demands for annual, supplementary and additional grants. A distinction was drawn between motions for actual reduction under a head of demand and motions for the purpose of raising a discussion on the policy of a department or to draw the attention of the Government to any matter connected with the object of the grant. Provision was made in either case that the discussion should be confined to the items indicated. Provision was also made for preventing the subject matter of any disallowed question or resolution being brought up again in the form of a motion.

Ancient Monuments Preservation Regulation, 1925.—Certain temples in the State were declared as protected monuments.

Patents and Designs Regulation, 1925.—The Mysore Dasara Exhibition was certified to be an Industrial Exhibition.

Village Panchayat Regulation, II of 1926.—(i) Additional rules were issued regarding the disposal of the carcasses of dead animals.

(ii) Rules were issued regulating the destruction of stray dogs in villages.

The Record of Rights Regulation, X of 1927.—(i) The provisions of the Regulation were extended to several new places.

(ii) Rule 26A was added regarding applications for rectification of entries after the publication of the final Record of Rights.

Motor Vehicles Regulation, 1928.—(i) Further amendments were issued to the Motor Vehicles Rules regarding the conditions of the "G" permit, the uniform to be worn by licensed drivers of public vehicles, etc.

(ii) A new rule was added regarding the sounding of horns.

The Mysore Irrigation Regulation, 1932.—Rules were issued under Section 56 (1) of the Regulation.

The City Municipal Regulation, 1933.—Rules were issued regulating the expenditure from out of the funds of City Municipal Councils, and indicating among other things, the powers of such Councils and the cases in which previous sanction of Government is required before incurring the expenditure.

Town Municipal Regulation, 1933.—(i) A set of rules to regulate the rates of fees for search and grant of copies of public documents in the custody of a Town Municipal Council was published.

(ii) Rules were framed regulating the election of Vice-Presidents of Town Municipal Councils.

The Minor Municipal Regulation, 1933.—(i) Rules were framed regarding the constitution of Committees and other matters.

(ii) Rules were published regulating the rates of fees for copying and grant of public documents in the custody of Minor Municipal Councils.

(iii) Rules were issued regarding the registration of shops for the sale of drugs and the

licensing of persons who act as compounders or dispensers.

(iv) Rules were issued regarding the regulation and inspection of markets.

Sugar Excise Duty Regulation, 1934.—(i) Rules were published under Section 10 of the Regulation providing for the assessment and collection of the duty imposed under the Regulation.

(ii) The Excise Commissioner in Mysore was appointed the Chief Controlling Authority for the collection of the duty and for the administration of the Regulation.

(iii) The Chemical Examiner to Government was empowered to determine any dispute regarding the sucrose contents of sugar.

(iv) Certain officers of the Revenue, Police and Excise Departments were empowered to search any place, vessel or cart liable to duty and to seize, remove or detain any sugar illegally imported or manufactured.

Matches Excise Duty Regulation, 1934.—(i) Under Sections 16, 17 and 18 of the Regulation, rules were published providing for assessment and collection of the duty and for control over the manufacture, importation and supply of veneers and splints.

(ii) The Excise Commissioner was appointed the Chief Controlling Authority for the collection of duty and for the administration of the Regulation.

(ii) Military.

Composition and strength.

44. The total strength of the Mysore army was 1,785, of whom 1,424 were combatants and 361 non-combatants. Of the total strength, 123 were Christians, 659 Mahomedans, 478 Mahrattas, 167 Brahmins and Rajputs, and 358 belonged to other castes and communities. There was no change in the composition of the State Forces. They consisted of two cavalry units, *viz.*, the Mysore Lancers, stationed at Bangalore, and the Mysore Horse, stationed at Mysore, three battalions of infantry and a mechanical transport corps. The two cavalry units and the 1st battalion of infantry are "A" Class units, trained for active service. The

other two battalions of infantry are "B" Class units. The discipline of the army and the health and sanitation of the units continued to be satisfactory.

The Mysore Lancers.

45. The combatant strength of the Mysore Lancers was 482. The number of horses in the regiment on 1st July 1934 was 391. Forty horses, including 32 remounts, were added during the year. Casualties, sale and transfers to the Mysore Horse accounted for 58 horses. The general health and condition of the horses were good, except for a severe type of strangles which affected all the squadrons.

Individual and collective training in drill and musketry was carried out satisfactorily. The Mysore Lancers had tactical exercises with Indian Army units and the 2nd Staffordshire Regiment.

The Mysore Horse.

46. The combatant strength of the Mysore Horse was 125. There were 102 horses in the unit at the close of the year. Individual and collective training was carried out.

Mysore Infantry.

47. The strength of the Mysore Infantry was 801. Military training, including the training of recruits, made satisfactory progress.

Mechanical Transport Corps.

48. There was no change in the strength of the Corps. A class has been opened for training the men of the unit and of the 1st Battalion, Mysore Infantry, in motor mechanism and construction.

Horse Breeding

49. The Remount Breeding Scheme is working satisfactorily. Twenty-three foals were born during the year, of which 3 died.

Finance.

50. The expenditure under "Army" amounted to Rs. 14,42,686, against Rs. 13,93,535 in the previous year. Of this, a sum of Rs. 87,370 was spent on Military Works.

General.

51. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India visited the Mysore Lancers in July 1934.

The Military Adviser-in-Chief, Indian State Forces, inspected the Cavalry and Infantry Regiments in November 1934 and was much pleased with the field firing, turn out and discipline of the Mysore Lancers and the good progress made by the 1st and 2nd Battalions, Mysore Infantry.

The Kunigal Stud Farm.

52. At the beginning of the year, there were two stallions. Two were added during the year, *viz.*, 'Belfrey,' which was purchased in England, and 'Lignan,' which was graciously presented by His Highness the Maharaja. The year opened with 23 brood mares and 10 brood mare foals. Ten brood mares were added. Six brood mare foals were born. Three brood mare foals and two brood mares were disposed of by sale, two brood mares were destroyed on account of old age and sterility and one was transferred to the Hessarghatta Grass Farm. Twenty-eight Government mares were covered, of which 23 are believed to be in foal. A sum of Rs. 9,170 was realised by the sale of horses. The total receipts of the Farm, from all sources, amounted to Rs. 16,800, and the expenditure to Rs. 51,717.

(iii) Police.

The Police Force—Strength, Recruitment and Discipline.

53. The sanctioned strength of the permanent force, excluding probationers, was 967 officers and 5,558 men, against 954 officers and 5,485 men in the previous year. The net increase of 13 officers and 73 men was due to the reorganisation of the force and to the provincialisation of the Yelandur Jahgir Police. The temporary staff consisted of 7 officers and 21 men. The services of 34 officers and 104 men were made available to other departments of Government, private persons and corporate bodies. Two hundred and seventy-three recruits were enlisted in the year.

The general health of the force was good. The number of casualties further declined from 298 to 272. Out of 5,558 men in the force, 4,083 were literate. The percentage of illiterates declined from 27·2 to 26·5. Lessons in survey work and swimming were given as part-time instruction in the Police Training School. Three hundred and five recruits were trained and sent to the districts. For the convenience of men coming from the moffusil a hostel is attached to the school. On an average 80 boarders reside in the hostel. The cost of boarding and lodging ranges between Rs. 3-14-0 and Rs. 4-10-0 per head

per mensem. The health of the students and conduct at school were good. Eleven members of the force were punished by criminal courts, against 6 in the previous year. Of the total sum of Rs. 6,940 given as rewards, a sum of Rs. 1,263 was paid by departments of Government and private individuals. Two Maharaja's Police Medals were awarded during the year.

State of Crime.

54. Unfavourable seasonal conditions and the general slump in trade, with the consequent increase in unemployment, were responsible for an increase of crime in the State.

Cognizable cases

55. Nineteen thousand two hundred and sixty-one cognizable offences of all classes were reported during the year, against 15,417 during 1933-34. Of these, offences against the State and public tranquillity, safety and justice numbered 172; serious offences against person 1,017 ; serious offences against person or property 2,229; minor offences against person or property were 4,929 and offences of other kinds accounted for the remainder.

The following table shows the details of disposal of cognizable offences of all classes:—

	1933-34.	*1934-35.*
Number of offences pending from the previous year ...	4,225	4,589
Number reported during the year	15,417	19,261
Total ...	19,642	23,850
1. Transferred to British India ...	89	69
2. Cases in which investigation was refused	703	787
3. Declared by magistrates to be false or due to mistake of fact or law or non-cognizable	1,329	1,494
4. Returned as undetectable ...	1,285	1,500
5. Struck off in A form ...	233	558
6. Withdrawn	159	270
7. Compounded	104	165
8. Ended in conviction ...	9,618	11,509
9. Ended in acquittal or discharge	1,553	1,681
10. Pending at the close of the year	4,689	5,817

Of these 5,817 pending cases, 3,405 were pending with magistrates and 2,412 with the police at the end of the year. The percentage of cases in which investigation was refused to the number of cases reported was 4·0. The number of persons concerned in cognizable cases dealt with by the Police increased from 19,117 to 22,929.

Non-cognizable cases.

56. The total number of cases to be dealt with during the year, including cases pending at the end of the previous year, was 8,561, of which 2,823 cases ended in conviction and 3,485 in acquittal or discharge. Excluding the number of cases dismissed, compounded, withdrawn, struck off or otherwise dealt with by the courts, there were 1,333 cases pending at the close of the year. Fifteen thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine persons appeared before courts in non-cognizable cases.

Three hundred and five cases were referred by the magistrates for investigation under Section 202, Criminal Procedure Code.

Village Police.

57 Crime was better reported by the village officers during the year. There was healthy co-operation between the regular police and the village police.

Sessions Cases.

58. One hundred and eleven Sessions trials were held, against 88 in the previous year.

Working of certain Regulations (1) Infant Marriage Prevention Regulation.

59. Two cases were reported under the Infant Marriage Prevention Regulation. One of them was pending before the magistrate and the other was under investigation at the close of the year.

(2) Juvenile Smoking Prevention Regulation.

60. Steps were taken to warn parents of juveniles detected smoking in 375 cases. All the 17 cases prosecuted ended in conviction.

(3) Motor Vehicles Regulation.

61. The number of motor vehicles newly registered, including vehicles already registered in other parts of India, numbered 784 and the fees realised amounted to Rs. 44,095. There were 134 accidents, in 19 of which there was loss of life.

(4) Cinematograph Regulation.

62. Seven hundred and forty-seven films were certified, and a sum of Rs. 4,644-8-0 was realised in the shape of certification fees. There were 16 cinema theatres and touring cinemas in the State.

(5) Arms Regulation.

63. The number of licenses issued under the Regulation during the calendar year 1934 was 30,769. One hundred and thirty-five cases were dealt with, for offences under the Regulation. Out of these, 101 cases ended in conviction and 13 in acquittal or discharge.

Warrants.

64. The number of warrants remaining unexecuted on the last day of the year was 205.

Detection and Prevention of Crime.

65. Grave crime under all classes, except dacoity, showed a tendency to increase. The percentage of cases that ended in conviction to the total number of cases under the Penal Code (excluding nuisance cases) disposed of in the year was 43·67, being the highest for the last seven years. Professional crime was handled with greater care and close attention was paid to the movements of habitual criminals. Recovery of property lost showed a further improvement, the percentage of property recovered being 45·4. The number of bad characters newly registered was 82 and those removed from the register were 151. One hundred and thirty-one persons for whom history sheets were maintained were convicted. Out of 204 persons put up under the Security Sections, 57 were bound over by the Magistrates.

Finger Print Bureau.

66. At the commencement of the year 32,930 slips were on record. Finger print slips of 2,465 con.icts and 657 individuals registered under the Criminal Tribes Regulation were received for record. Out of 36,052 slips, 1,253 were eliminated, leaving a balance of 34,799 slips at the close of the year. The Bureau was able to trace 118 persons who were either wanted by the police or had evaded the provisions of the Criminal Tribes Regulation. Written opinions were furnished in 79 civil cases, 14 criminal cases and one revenue case.

Criminal Tribes

67. Members of criminal tribes were registered or re-registered under the new rules. There were 1,104 members on the register and 217 were added during the year. Lists of criminals living in the bordering British districts and operating in the State, and of Mysore criminals operating in bordering British districts, were compiled and were exchanged with the officers of the British districts.

One hundred and sixty-eight cases were registered for offences under the Criminal Tribes Regulation. Including the pending cases, the total number of cases for disposal was 233.

Finance.

68. The total cost of the Department was Rs. 20,01,136.

(iv) Extradition.

69. During the year 1934-35, 45 accused persons were received from outside the State for trial, of whom 19 were British subjects and 26 Mysore subjects. Including 15 persons whose cases were pending at the close of the previous year, 60 accused persons were under trial, of whom 42 were convicted, 9 acquitted and one escaped, leaving 8 persons at the close of the year.

Sixty-seven persons were surrendered to British India during the year, of whom 28 were Mysore subjects and 39 British Indian subjects. Fifty-one were accused of offences under the Indian Penal Code and 16 of offences under special or local laws.

(v) Criminal Justice.

Courts.

70. There were 67 courts exercising original criminal jurisdiction as in the previous year. In addition, there were three courts of Justices of the Peace. The practice of entrusting, magisterial work to Munsiffs, and civil work to Magistrates, and entrusting civil appellate work to First Class Magistrates of the status of Subordinate Judges, was continued duringthe year.

Original Cases.

71. The total number of original cases for disposal in the criminal courts during the year was 26,814 against 25,041 cases during the previous year. The number of persons brought to trial was 46,579. Out of these the cases of 37,772 persons (or 81 per cent) were disposed of. Fifteen thousand nine hundred and eighty-six persons were convicted and 19,632 acquitted or discharged. The cases of 8,807 persons were left pending at the close of the year. There was a decrease in offences of robbery, but there was an increase under all other heinous offences.

The Benches of Honorary Magistrates had before them 6,556 cases, involving 8,991 persons, and disposed of 5,540 cases, involving 7,140 persons.

(a) Bench Courts.

Seventeen thousand six hundred and fifty-eight cases involving 30,623 persons were disposed of by the Special Magistrates.

(b) Special Magistrates.

The District Magistrates disposed of 13 cases involving 29 persons.

(c) District Magistrates.

Of 187 cases involving 461 persons that came up for trial in the Sessions Courts, 141 cases concerning 356 persons were disposed of during the year. Thirteen cases were tried by jury and in three cases the judge disagreed with the verdict of the jury and referred the cases to the High Court under Section 307 of the Criminal Procedure Code. One hundred and eighteen cases were tried with the aid of assessors. The judge agreed with the assessors in 85 cases and differed from one or more assessors in the rest.

(d) Sessions Courts.

Average duration of cases.

72. The average duration of cases in the Bench Courts, Special Magistrates' Courts, the Courts of District Magistrates and Sessions Courts was 53·7, 75·6, 52·2 and 68·2, days, respectively. In each case there was an increase over the corresponding figures for the previous year.

Appeals.

73. The appellate courts subordinate to the High Court had for disposal 971 regular appeals of 1,394 persons. Of these, 227 appeals of 405 persons were before Magistrates and 744 appeals of 989 persons before Sessions Judges. Of these, 765 appeals relating to 1,085 persons were disposed of during the year.

Inclusive of 49 appeals which remained from the previous year, the total number of appeals for disposal by the High Court was 118. Of these 111 appeals concerning 194 persons were disposed of, leaving seven appeals relating to seven persons pending at the close of the year.

The average duration of regular appeals disposed of by Sessions Judges was 104·96 days, and that of appeals disposed of by Magistrates 48·76 days, against 69·1 and 30·5 days in the previous year. The average duration of appeals disposed of by the High Court, however, showed a

marked decline from 192·98 days in 1933-34 to 118·9 days during the year under report.

Revision.

74. The Sessions Judges and the District Magistrates had for disposal 321 revision petitions, of which they disposed of 244. The total number of revision cases referred to the High Court by Sessions Judges and District Magistrates or taken up by the High Court *suo motu* was 56, of which 53 cases were disposed of. Six hundred and nine revision petitions were disposed of against 319 in 1933-34.

References.

75. There were four references under Section 307 of the Criminal Procedure Code for disposal by the High Court. In three cases all the accused were acquitted and in one case the High Court ordered a retrial.

Punishments.

76. During the year, six persons were sentenced to death, eight to transportation for life, 2,408 to imprisonment, 13,667 to fine and 57 to whipping. Only one of the death sentences came up for confirmation, the others having been passed at the close of the year. In that case, the sentence was reduced to a term of imprisonment. Of the persons sentenced to imprisonment, 2,038 or 84·6 per cent were sentenced for a period not exceeding six months and 370 for longer periods. Classified according to the nature of imprisonment, 2,126 persons were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, 270 to simple imprisonment and 12 in default of furnishing security for good behaviour. The cases of 316 persons, being juveniles or first offenders, were dealt with under the provisions of Section 562, Criminal Procedure Code. The total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 86,948-8-10 and the amount of compensation paid Rs. 3,213-3-0.

Trial of European British subjects.

77. Three cases involving three European British subjects were tried. One person was convicted.

(vi) Civil Justice.

Number of Courts.

78. There was no change during the year, either in the number of subordinate courts or in their territorial jurisdiction. The number of suits instituted in all the 39 courts was 34,504. Of these, 26,979 (14,785 ordinary and 12,194 small cause) were instituted in the Munsiffs' Courts. The institutions

Original work.

in the Subordinate Judges' Courts were 287 ordinary suits and 7,187 small cause suits. Fifty suits were filed in the District Courts. The aggregate value of suits amounted to Rs. 81,97,655-15-2 and the average value of each suit was Rs. 237-9-4. The number of suits filed works out at one suit for every 186 persons in the State.

Disposal of suits

79. Out of a total number of 51,801 suits for disposal, 36,627 suits (16,770 ordinary and 19,857 small cause) were disposed of. The number of ordinary suits more than a year old was reduced from 4,901 to 3,796. The average duration of suits (ordinary and small cause--contested and uncontested) taken together, was 548·23 days against 225 days in the previous year. The increase was due to the fact that the attention of all courts was directed to the disposal of old suits as their first duty. Fifteen thousand one hundred and seventy-four suits were pending disposal at the close of the year.

Miscellaneous cases.

80. The total number of miscellaneous cases for disposal was 15,217. Of these, 1,413 were applications for setting aside orders dismissing suits, 3,364 for setting aside *ex parte* decrees, 210 for review of judgment and 518 for permission to sue as paupers. The number disposed of was 9,939, leaving 5,257 pending.

Appellate work.

81. The total number of appeals for disposal was 2,645. Of these, 973 were disposed of, leaving 1,672 pending at the close of the year. The average duration of regular appeals disposed of was 507·89 days against 462·4 days in the previous year. Out of 703 miscellaneous appeals, 374 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 329.

High Court.

82. There were 313 sittings of the High Court during the year made up of two Full Bench sittings, 202 Division Bench sittings and 109 sittings of single judges on the revision side. The High Court had for disposal 352 first appeals, 790 second appeals and 97 miscellaneous appeals. Of these, 100 first appeals, 288 second appeals and 66 miscellaneous appeals were disposed of. The average duration of first appeals disposed of was 1,443·53 days and that of second appeals was 785·85 days. Besides these, there were for disposal before the High Court, 1,123 civil revision

petitions and 110 other civil petitions. Of these, 787 of the former and 73 of the latter were disposed of.

The average cost of litigation in respect of first and second appeals was Rs. 758 and Rs. 85, respectively.

Insolvency proceedings.

83. There were 518 insolvency applications pending from the previous year and 572 were filed during the year, making a total of 1,090 for disposal. The number disposed of was 692, leaving 398 pending. The number of applications granted was 401, receivers being appointed in 95 cases. Two hundred and ninety-three applications were withdrawn. The gross amount realised from insolvents' assets was Rs. 57,754-4-1 and the amount disbursed to the creditors was Rs. 15,462-10-0.

Execution of decrees.

84. Including 33,583 applications pending from the previous year, there were for disposal 77,574 applications for execution of decrees. Of these 46,815 were disposed of, leaving 30,759 pending. The percentage of applications which proved wholly infructuous rose from 61·4 to 62·03. The amount realised in execution during the year increased from Rs. 25,96,488-9-5 to Rs. 39,80,345-0-9.

Processes.

85. Two lakhs thirteen thousand and eleven processes were issued, the receipts and charges of this branch being Rs. 1,72,319-8-0 and Rs. 1,42,662-5-0, respectively.

Finance.

86. The total receipts of the courts amounted to Rs. 11,15,514-11-0 and the charges to Rs. 7,65,670-13-11, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 11,27,447-8-5 and Rs. 7,15,276-11-9.

Legal Practitioners.

87. The number of advocates on the roll on the last day of the year was 487, of whom 48 were of the Madras Presidency. The number of pleaders practising on the last day of the year was 591.

(vii) Prisons.

Accommodation.

88. There was no change in the total number of prisons during the year, there being one Central Jail, one Sub-Jail and 51 Lock-ups.

Prisoners of all classes.

89. The number of prisoners of all classes in the jails and lock-ups of the State at the beginning of the year was 979. During the year 8,061 were received and 7,666 discharged, leaving 1,374 at the close of

the year. The daily average number confined was 1081·55, against 873·43 in the previous year. The effects of adverse seasonal conditions and of economic depression are visible in the increase in the average number confined and in the total number left in the prisons at the end of the year.

Convicts.

90. The total number of convicts at the beginning of the year was 690 (673 men and 17 women). During the year 2,751 (2,615 men and 136 women) were newly admitted and 1,235 (1,195 men and 40 women) were received by transfer. The total number of convicts received into jails and lock-ups was thus 4,676 (4,483 men and 193 women.) Of these 1,186 were transferred to other jails, 3 were transferred to the Victoria Hospital, one was transferred to the Mental Hospital, 2,613 were released, two escaped, two were executed and five died, leaving 864 convicts (842 men and 22 women) at the close of the year. The daily average number of convicts was 810·23 against 660·71 in 1933. Of the fresh admissions, 2,010 were Hindus (including Sikhs), 597 Mahomedans and 141 Christians. Of these, 607 were literate and 2,144 illiterate. Seven hundred and eight convicts had previous convictions. The number of convicts under 15 years of age was 76, against 86 in 1933.

Under-trial prisoners.

91. The number of under-trial prisoners at the beginning of the year was 258. New admissions were 3,795, bringing the total to 4053. Of these 615 were released on bail, 733 were acquitted and discharged, 1,568 convicted and sentenced, 641 were transferred, four escaped and two died, leaving a balance of 490 under trial at the close of the year.

Civil prisoners.

92. The number of civil prisoners at the beginning of the year was 31. During the year 280 were admitted and 291 were released. Twenty persons were in the civil jail at the close of the year. The daily average number of civil prisoners was 14·39, against 19 in 1933.

Health and condition of prisoners.

93. The health of the prisoners was good. Six hundred and sixty-eight of them gained weight and 192 lost weight. There was no change in other cases. The total number of deaths among all classes of prisoners was five against two in the previous year.

Conduct and Remissions.

94. Three hundred and seventy-four convicts were released under the remission rules, against 318 in the previous year. Twenty-seven long term convicts were released on probation on the recommendation of the Standing Advisory Board of the Bangalore Central Jail. The average gratuity per head earned by convicts released was Re. 0-5-6 against 0-5-5 in the year 1933. The number of offences committed by convicts in the jails and lock-ups decreased from 792 in the previous year to 626. Corporal punishment was awarded in 37 cases against 32 in the year 1933. Two convicts escaped from the Bangalore Central Jail.

Employment of convicts and Jail manufactures

95. Of the daily average number of 750 convicts in the two jails, 78·93 per cent were available for work, the rest being convicts undergoing simple imprisonment or incapable of being employed on account of sickness or infirmity. The main industries carried on in the Central Jail at Bangalore were pottery, smithy, weaving, carpentry, rattan and basket work, tailoring, shoe-making, manufacture of woollen carpets and gunnies, dyeing, book-binding and laundry work.

Finance.

96. The total cost of maintenance of prisoners increased from Rs. 1,18,156-11-9 to Rs. 1,24,910-3-11, owing to increase in the number of prisoners, but the cost per head decreased from Rs. 135-4-5 in 1933, to Rs. 115-7-10 per head, as the general administrative charges were not allowed to increase in proportion. The cost per head under dieting charges remained stationary, while that under clothing and bedding increased. A sum of Rs. 28,819-6-5 was realised by employing convicts on remunerative labour, against Rs. 32,581-2-5 in 1933. The income of the Department amounted to Rs. 47,390-1-0.

General.

97. There were two schools in the Bangalore Central Jail, one for teaching Kannada and the other for teaching Urdu. The schools were popular and fairly well attended and were periodically inspected by the officers of the Department of Public Instruction. Other activities for the social and moral improvement of the prisoners included weekly religious and moral discourses, *harikathas* and *bhajanas*, with music and occasional addresses on moral subjects

by public-spirited and philanthropic ladies and gentlemen.

(viii) Registration of Assurances.

98. There was no change in the number of special and *ex-officio* sub-registry offices in the State, *viz.*, 60 and 22.

Registration Offices.

The number of instruments registered increased from 121,497 to 125,259, or by about three per cent. The increase occurred in the Mysore, Bangalore, Chitaldrug and Shimoga districts. Out of the total number of documents registered 122,138 related to immovable property, 93,934 thereof being compulsorily registrable. The aggregate value of the documents of all kinds registered in the year amounted to Rs. 3,51,15,274, against Rs. 3,53,52,793 in the preceding year. The number of documents relating to co-operative societies and other institutions wholly or partly exempt from payment of registration fees was 4,271, the value of such exemptions amounting to Rs. 17,389-8-0. Exemption from the payment of registration fees was sanctioned in the case of the Land Mortgage Banks and the Land Mortgage Societies, for a further period of three years.

Registration

The revenue of the department during the year was Rs. 2,63,161 and the expenditure Rs. 1,75,344.

Finance.

(ix) Municipal Administration.

99. There was no change in the number of Municipalities in the State. There were 106 Municipalities, of which two were City Municipalities, 38 town and 66 minor Municipalities.

Number of Municipalities.

Bangalore City Municipality.

100. The strength of the Municipal Council remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 30. The Municipality continued to have a Municipal Commissioner. The Municipal Council held 29 meetings during the year, of which 12 were ordinary, 9 adjourned and 8 special.

Constitution.

The year opened with a balance of Rs. 2,25,931, inclusive of a sum of Rs. 89,237 which remained

Finance.

unspent out of the loan of Rs. 4 lakhs drawn in the previous year for improvement works. The normal receipts and expenditure of the Municipal Council during the year were Rs. 9,50,910 and Rs. 9,33,070, respectively.

Water Supply.

The control of water supply in the City continued to vest in the Public Works Department. A sum of Rs. 67,000 was sanctioned for the purchase of meters, and a sum of Rs. 22,868 was advanced to the Water Supply Department for laying sub-mains and installing public taps where water distress was acute.

Public Works.

A sum of Rs. 1,06,962 was spent on engineering works, such as road maintenance, drains and municipal buildings. An expenditure of Rs. 33,734 was incurred on City improvement works, of which the following were the principal ones :—

(1) Levelling the bed of the Sampangi Tank.
(2) Opening of a road through the compound of "*Manorama*," Kempegowda Road.
(3) Formation of a square at the junction of the Bull Temple Road and the North Road.

The laying of sub-main No. 2 of the comprehensive drainage scheme and street sewers on both sides of Balepet was completed during the year, at a cost of Rs. 64,000. The laying of the main sewer pipe line from Sultanpet up to Sunkal Farm at a cost of Rs. 1,65,000 was sanctioned for execution by the Sanitary Engineering Department. A sum of Rs. 13,099 was spent by the Municipal Engineering Department for completing certain minor underground drainage works.

With a view to providing houses for the labouring and poorer classes and relieving congestion in the City, the Municipality acquired lands near Srirampur and a scheme for the construction of 250 houses at a cost of Rs. 52,500 was sanctioned by Government. Extensions were also formed to the west of the Central Jail and to the south of the Mallikarjunaswami Temple in Basavangudi, and shop sites were formed to the north of the Silver Jubilee Park. The construction of the new Municipal Offices made rapid progress. Roads to a length of 13 furlongs were tarred during the year at a cost of Rs. 20,386.

Public health in the City was not satisfactory. Plague, cholera and smallpox prevailed during the latter part of the year and typhoid fever also contributed to the increase in deaths. Anti-malarial operations were continued during the year with satisfactory results. A scheme for the control of culex mosquitoes was started from 1st April 1935. Special attention was paid to the inspection of food stuffs in the various markets and eating-houses in the City. Maternity and Child Welfare work was continued. A Health Exhibition was held in connection with the Baby Week celebrations.

Public Health.

Mysore City Municipality.

101. The strength of the Municipal Council remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 30. The Council continued to have an official President.

Constitution

The Council held 24 meetings, of which twelve were ordinary, five adjourned and seven special.

Meetings

The balance at the credit of the Municipality at the beginning of the year was Rs. 18,072 and the total receipts and expenditure amounted to Rs. 7,27,776 and Rs. 7,44,015, respectively.

Finance.

The control of water supply in the City continued to vest in the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering. The question of improving the distributary system in certain parts of the City was under the consideration of the Municipal Council.

Water Supply.

The total expenditure under Public Works amounted to Rs. 1,11,340 against Rs. 1,49,666 in the previous year.

Public Works.

Public health in the City was generally satisfactory except for stray cases of plague and influenza. Smallpox broke out in an epidemic form in the latter part of the year, but it was brought under control by an energetic campaign of vaccination.

Public Health.

The manufacture of compost out of street rubbish and night-soil was continued. Three thousand six hundred tons were manufactured during the year, the amount realised by sale being Rs. 10,564, against Rs. 10,968 in the previous year. About 2,859 tons were sold during the year, the main consumers being

the Mysore Sugar Co., Ltd., Mandya, (2,106 tons) and the Agricultural Department (753 tons). The period of active treatment in the process of manufacture was reduced to six weeks, thus economizing the raw materials and cost of production.

Welfare Work.

As in previous years, there were seven milk centres in the City doing valuable service to the poor. A Baby Week and Health Exhibition was held during the year.

Mysore City Improvement Trust Board.

102. The City Improvement Works in Mysore continued to be carried out by a Board of Trustees, consisting of an *ex-officio* Chairman (the President of the Municipal Council) and eight members, of whom two were elected by the Municipal Council, three appointed *ex-officio* and three nominated by Government. The Board was reconstituted for a period of two years from 13th April 1935.

The total amount at the credit of the Board during the year was Rs. 1,74,268, including the usual State grant of Rs. 50,000 and a special grant of Rs. 20,000. The following statement shows how the money was expended:—

	Rs.
(i) Acquisition of properties	24,472
(ii) Construction of drainage and other sanitary works	35,479
(iii) Establishment charges	21,771
(iv) Suspense accounts	41,579
(v) Minor items	25,430

The draining of the Doddakere Tank as an anti-malarial measure was completed and the earthen portion of the channel excavated at an outlay of Rs. 8,012. The construction of the Veterinary Hospital was completed at an aggregate cost of Rs. 17,154 as a contribution work, the entire cost being met from the Nanjaraja Bahadur Chattram Fund.

Town and Minor Municipalities.

103. The Municipal Councils of Tumkur, Tiptur, Chickmagalur, Malur and Jagalur continued to have non-official Presidents. Nineteen Municipal Councils were reconstituted during the year under the Town and Minor Municipalities Regulation of 1933. The total number of members on the Municipal Councils

on the last day of the year was 1,784, of whom 1,227 were elected, 313 were non-officials nominated by Government and 244 were *ex-officio* members. The Councils held 1,850 meetings, of which 1,046 were ordinary, 590 special and 214 adjourned meetings.

Finance.

The total receipts and expenditure of the several Town and Minor Municipal Councils were, respectively, Rs. 19,55,583 and Rs. 19,98,398, against Rs. 19,44,440 and Rs. 18,09,725 in the previous year. Government made grants of Rs. 35,000, for improvement of water supply in towns and Rs. 40,000 for improvement of Towns and Minor Municipalities during the year.

Water Supply and Drainage.

Schemes for the supply of water to Konanur, Hosadurga, Chintamani and Mandya and for the improvement of the water supply of the Chitaldrug, Davangere and Arsikere towns were sanctioned. The water supply schemes of Hole-narsipur, French-Rocks, Seringapatam and Channapatna were completed.

The Chitaldrug town drainage scheme was completed. Drainage schemes were sanctioned for the towns of Tumkur and Davangere.

Other Town Improvement Works.

Electricity was supplied to Gubbi and Vadigenahalli. The scheme for the electrification of Shimoga Town was sanctioned.

The construction of Maternity Wards at Dodballapur, Nelamangala and Kankanhalli was almost completed. A Maternity and Child Welfare Centre was opened at French-Rocks. The construction of a combined dispensary at Nanjangud was under progress. Sanction was accorded for the construction of new hospital buildings at Kolar.

(x) Administration of District Boards and Village Panchayats.

Number, Composition and meetings of District Boards.

104. There were eight District Boards as in the previous year, with a membership of 290, of whom 199 were elected members, 53 were non-officials nominated by Government and the remaining 38 were *ex-officio* members. Thirty-eight meetings were held, the average attendance at each meeting being 3·17 officials and 26·29 non-officials, or 29·46

in all, against an average strength of 36·25 for each Board.

Finance.

105. The revenue and expenditure under all heads amounted to Rs. 50,94,863 and Rs. 50,54,141, respectively, against Rs. 22,06,366 and Rs. 23,90,993 in the previous year. This abnormal increase was mainly due to (1) the grant by Government of a loan of Rs 7,00,000 to the Mysore District Board for the redemption of the Nanjangud-Chamarajnagar Railway loan, and the adjustment of the loan and the sinking fund amount in connection therewith, and (2) the withdrawal by the Kadur District Board of its Railway cess fund amounting to Rs. 10,41,500 from the Government Savings Bank and its re-investment in the four per cent State loan of 1953-63. The revenue under service heads amounted to Rs. 13,28,992, of which a sum of Rs. 7,59,608 was derived from the allotment of local cess, Rs. 1,24,332 from tolls, Rs. 1,25,529 from market fees, etc., and the rest from miscellaneous sources. The expenditure under service heads amounted to Rs. 16,55,818, of which Rs. 6,13,711 was spent on public works executed by the Public Works Department, Rs. 2,10,534 on public works executed by the direct agency of District Boards, Rs. 1,38,040 on administration and collection, Rs. 67,846 on conservancy and sanitation, Rs. 3,20,161 on medical relief and the rest on miscellaneous purposes.

Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board.

106. The Board was reconstituted with 20 members, of whom seven were *ex-officio* and 13 non-official members. Of the non-official members, seven were nominated by the K. G. F. Mining Board, two were nominated by Government and the remaining four were elected. Nine meetings were held, the average attendance at each meeting being six officials and 10 non-officials, or 16 in all. The income and expenditure of the Board under service heads amounted to Rs. 1,34,031 and Rs. 1,09,975, against Rs. 1,22,404 and Rs. 1,00,740 in the previous year. The K. G. F. Mining Board continued to contribute Rs. 6,000 towards medical relief; and the village panchayats under the jurisdiction of the Board contributed Rs. 1,025, being one-half of their realisations under obligatory taxes,

Village Panchayats.

107. The number of Village Panchayats in the State decreased during the year from 11,266 to 11,257, as a result of the regrouping of the Panchayats in certain districts. **Number.**

The main source of revenue was obligatory taxes. Optional taxes were levied by 105 Panchayats. The total demand for the year, inclusive of the arrears of previous years, was Rs. 50,17,279; of this, a sum of Rs. 10,13,639 was collected or remitted. The poor collections were partly due to the prevailing economic depression. Steps have been taken to ensure improvement. **Revenue.**

Government sanctioned during the year a grant of Rs. 21,200 under "Assignment to Village Panchayats," besides grants of Rs. 48,000 and Rs. 75,000, respectively, for distress relief works and for drinking water wells in villages.

108. The Village Panchayats continued to evince great interest in rural reconstruction work. In addition to work worth Rs. 1½ lakhs done in the shape of communal labour, village improvement works costing Rs. 8,43,945 were executed from Panchayat Funds, against work costing Rs. 5,62,446 in the previous year. The chief items of work done by communal labour were the removal of prickly pear, lantana and other rank vegetation, repairs to schools, temples and chavadies, filling up of insanitary pits, deepening of wells, clearance of silt in ponds, wells and drinking-water *kondas*, and planting of avenue trees. A sum of Rs. 1,95,059 was spent on water supply and maintenance charges; and a large number of wells were sunk with the aid of Government grants, contributions, from District Boards, Village Panchayat Funds and contributions in cash and labour, made by the villagers. Several Village Panchayats continued the free distribution of quinine. Eighty-one village forests, four tanks and 44 Muzrai institutions were under the management of Village Panchayats. Four villages in Hoskote taluk were provided with electric installations during the year. Electric power is now being utilised by 102 Village Panchayats for street lighting, by 128 in connection with agricultural operations, **Rural Reconstruction Work.**

and by 24 for industrial purposes. Among the other activities of the Village Panchayats were the purchase and supply of agricultural implements and seed to villagers, cultivation of mulberry, construction of approach roads with kerbs, laying out of parks, construction of Panchayat Halls and formation of extensions in conformity with sanitary principles. The Village Panchayats did useful work also under the guidance of the Red Cross Society, by organising baby shows and arranging lectures on health topics.

CHAPTER IV—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

(i) Weather and Crops.

109. The distribution of rainfall by districts according to season was as follows :—

District	South-west Monsoon		North-east Monsoon		Total	
	April 1934 to September 1934	Average	October 1934 to March 1935	Average	April 1934 to March 1935	Average
Bangalore ..	11 9	21 9	10·8	9·1	22 7	31·0
Kolar ...	10·2	19·3	9 5	8·9	19·7	28·1
Tumkur ...	9·1	18·3	10·2	7·8	19·3	26·1
Mysore ...	12·4	18 5	11·6	9 6	24·0	28·1
Hassan ...	22·2	28·7	10·0	10 0	32·2	38·7
Shimoga ...	47·8	49 4	6·1	7·6	53·9	57·0
Kadur ..	53·8	63·2	7·7	10 3	61·5	73·5
Chitaldrug ...	9·9	15·4	7·3	6·6	17·2	22 0
Average for the State ...	20·0	27·4	9·4	8 7	29·4	36·1

The maximum rainfall for the year (1st July 1934 to 30th June 1935) was 269·90 inches, recorded at Hulikal in the Shimoga District, and the minimum 11·08 inches, recorded at Nayakanahatti in the Chitaldrug District. The heaviest fall in 24 hours was at Agumbe in the Shimoga District, where a fall of 11·45 inches of rain was recorded on the 15th of August 1934.

110. The following statement shows the average yield in terms of annas of the five principal crops in the several districts of the State.

Sl. No.	District	Paddy		Ragi		Horsegram		Cholam		Sugarcane	
		1934-35	1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35	1933-34	1934-35	1933-34
1	Bangalore	5 00	13·00	6 00	14 00	5·00	11·00	...	...	6 00	13·00
2	Kolar ...	3·00	7·00	4 00	10·00	1 00	8·00	5·00	8 00	6 00	11·00
8	Tumkur..	7·30	12·00	5·90	10 00	5 75	8 00	5·65	9 00	8·40	10·00
4	Mysore ...	9·00	12·00	7·40	9 00	6·00	8·00	6·00	8·00	11·00	10·00
5	Hassan ...	8·00	9 00	7·00	8·00	6·00	5·00	9·00	8 00	9·00	10·00
6	Shimoga ..	7·00	10·00	5·00	6·00	6·00	7 00	5·00	5·00	9·00	9·00
7	Kadur ...	9 50	11·00	8·00	9·00	5 00	7·00	8·00	9·00	9·10	9·00
8	Chitaldrug	7·40	8·22	6·70	7·55	7 20	7·77	8 00	7·45	8·50	8·44
	Average ..	7·02	10·28	6·25	9·19	5·62	7·72	5 83	6·80	8·27	10·55

(ii) Agriculture.

Chemical Section.

111. The Chemical Section continued experiments on the different farms on paddy, sugarcane, ragi, cholam, cotton, coffee, arecanut and other important crops. Experiments were conducted to find out the rate of assimilation of different plant foods by ragi and the influence of differential and periodical manurial treatment on the yield of this crop. Experiments on coffee were in progress to find out the soil reaction with reference to the growth of the plant. Experiments conducted with cotton to find out if any relation exists between nutrition and red leaf blight would seem to show that a deficiency of nitrogen was a predisposing cause. Investigations were conducted with the aid of a grant by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research on the use of indigenous plant substances as insecticides. The section continued to supervise the manufacture of compost at Mysore and to analyse the finished product for its manurial value. Over a hundred samples of soil from coffee estates were

examined with reference to their lime requirements.

Mycological Section.

112. One of the most important activities of this section, as in previous years, was the spraying of areca against *koleroga*, in the malnad. Nearly 12,000 acres were sprayed during the year. The total amount realized by the sale of sprayers and chemicals amounted to Rs. 23,000. Experiments were in progress in testing the usefulness of groundnut oil and molasses as spreaders in Bordeaux mixture, and the results obtained appear to be encouraging. Against certain diseases of ragi—*Helminthos prorium* and *Benki roga*—the treatment of the seed with certain proprietary fungicides was found to be a useful remedy. Large scale control measures were adopted on a new virulent disease of potatoes. Experiments were carried out on the biological control of green bug on coffee by the artificial spread of the fungus.

Entomological Section

113. The Entomological Section devoted its particular attention to sugar borer control work in the Irwin Canal area. The release in cane fields of the natural enemies of the borer egg masses was one of the successful methods tried to control the pest. The results were so encouraging that a parasite rearing laboratory for the large scale production of these natural enemies was started in Mandya. Remedial measures were demonstrated for the control of *avare* pod borers, the potato beetle, the red haired caterpillar, betel vine earth worms, root grubs of sugarcane and other crop pests. Promising results were obtained from experimental measures adopted to control the coffee borer. Investigation was conducted regarding the origin and nature of a serious outbreak of plantain disease in the Mysore district. The disease was proved to be due to fungi, but in most cases a weevil was also found associated with the disease. The section continued to do useful work in connection with bee-keeping.

Botanical Section.

114. The Botanical Section continued its normal work of producing new strains and varieties of crops by selection and hybridisation. The main work on ragi continued to be done on Hebbal Farm, and seed work on paddy was confined to Nagenahalli and Marthur Farms. Forty-five selections were tested on

the Nagenahalli paddy station, as a result of which 17 have been retained for further trials and 32 new ones taken up for critical observation. Work on sugarcane was continued on the Hebbal and Irwin Canal Farms. All the exotic canes flowered early, as usual, with the result that the growth was poor with a consequent decrease in tonnage. Of the new canes under trial, H. M. 607, H. M. 608 and H. M. 609 did well. X-ray work subsidised by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research was continued on the Hebbal Farm. Local *pattapatti* and H. M. 544 striped were used for irradiation and yielded over 40 mutants. Production of such mutants by X-ray treatment was also extended to 11 more varieties of cane and horticultural plants, paddy and groundnuts. Work on cotton was confined mainly to the Babbur Farm. Species of wild cotton from America and Karachi are under trial for crossing work as also N. T. cotton from the Punjab and several varieties from Hyderabad and Coimbatore. Selection 69 continued to be popular, and H. 190 gave encouraging results and is a new variety full of promise. Trials were made on the Irwin Canal Farm to find out the varieties best suited to the Irwin Canal tract. Selection work on castors and tobacco was done on the Kar Ragi Station at Hunsur, and potato seedling work on the Hebbal Farm. New crops, such as oats, safflower, linseed, etc., were tried on the Irwin Canal Farm to find out their suitability to the newly irrigated tract.

Agricultural Engineering.

115. The Engineering Section continued to look after the buildings and machinery on the farms of the department. The section attended also to repairs to machinery and implements and to the design and manufacture of new articles needed by the Central Implement Depot and farms. Among the new implements designed or tested were a new type of seed drill, a light six shovel cultivator and a cultivator of 13 tynes running on wheels.

Experimental Farms.—Hebbal Farm.

116. The main crops dealt with on the Hebbal Farm were ragi, groundnut, paddy and sugarcane. Rotational experiments with ragi confirmed the conclusion that ragi grown after groundnut gives a better yield than ragi after ragi. Experiments on manures for ragi show that sunnhemp is a better green manure

than cow-pea, and that a mixture of sulphate of ammonia, superphosphate and muriate of potash furnishes the best artificial manure. Manurial, varietal and bulk trials were conducted with groundnuts. On the wet area, manurial trials were conducted with *gunasala* paddy.

In the series in which organic sources of nitrogen are used, a combination of *hongey* leaf, castor cake and superphosphate gave the highest yield, and in the mineral manure series, the best results were obtained by using a combination of sulphate of ammonia with double dose of superphosphate. Two varieties of cashewnuts, 12 collections of *togari* and many varieties of fruit plants were also under trial on the farm.

Marthur Farm.

Work on the Marthur Farm was confined, in the main to areca, pepper and paddy. Pineapples, mangoes and cashewnuts were also under trial, and attempts were made to find out if *robusta* coffee could be successfully introduced into the area. Superior varieties of pepper vines were imported, chiefly from Malabar, and were popularised. Over 2,000 cuttings of Malabar pepper were distributed from the farm. Attempts were made by selecting good strains of paddy from local varieties to maintain the requisite yield of straw.

Babbur Farm.

Seasonal conditions were particularly unfavourable on the Babbur farm owing to scanty and untimely rains. Two improved strains of cotton, S. 69 and H. 190, were multiplied for seed purposes. Special attention was devoted to the cultivation of cocoanuts. A large number of fruit trees and seedlings were raised for sale to the public.

Irwin Canal Farm.

Nearly 230 acres of the Irwin Canal farm were under cane to supply the needs of the Sugar Factory, as well as for experimental purposes. The planting season unlike in other parts of the State is from January to the middle of August. The seasonal influence on the maturity of cane and on its keeping qualities after reaching maturity are under study. Various methods of control of the shoot borer pest were studied. It was found that slight earthing up when the young crop is four to six weeks old and repeating the operation a fortnight later, acted as a

the Nagenahalli paddy station, as a result of which 17 have been retained for further trials and 32 new ones taken up for critical observation. Work on sugarcane was continued on the Hebbal and Irwin Canal Farms. All the exotic canes flowered early, as usual, with the result that the growth was poor with a consequent decrease in tonnage. Of the new canes under trial, H. M. 607, H. M. 608 and H. M. 609 did well. X-ray work subsidised by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research was continued on the Hebbal Farm. Local *pattapatti* and H. M. 544 striped were used for irradiation and yielded over 40 mutants. Production of such mutants by X-ray treatment was also extended to 11 more varieties of cane and horticultural plants, paddy and groundnuts. Work on cotton was confined mainly to the Babbur Farm. Species of wild cotton from America and Karachi are under trial for crossing work as also N. T. cotton from the Punjab and several varieties from Hyderabad and Coimbatore. Selection 69 continued to be popular, and H. 190 gave encouraging results and is a new variety full of promise. Trials were made on the Irwin Canal Farm to find out the varieties best suited to the Irwin Canal tract. Selection work on castors and tobacco was done on the Kar Ragi Station at Hunsur, and potato seedling work on the Hebbal Farm. New crops, such as oats, safflower, linseed, etc., were tried on the Irwin Canal Farm to find out their suitability to the newly irrigated tract.

Agricultural Engineering.

115. The Engineering Section continued to look after the buildings and machinery on the farms of the department. The section attended also to repairs to machinery and implements and to the design and manufacture of new articles needed by the Central Implement Depot and farms. Among the new implements designed or tested were a new type of seed drill, a light six shovel cultivator and a cultivator of 13 tynes running on wheels.

Experimental Farms.—Hebbal Farm.

116. The main crops dealt with on the Hebbal Farm were ragi, groundnut, paddy and sugarcane. Rotational experiments with ragi confirmed the conclusion that ragi grown after groundnut gives a better yield than ragi after ragi. Experiments on manures for ragi show that sunnhemp is a better green manure

than cow-pea, and that a mixture of sulphate of ammonia, superphosphate and muriate of potash furnishes the best artificial manure. Manurial, varietal and bulk trials were conducted with groundnuts. On the wet area, manurial trials were conducted with *gunasala* paddy.

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very effective check. An area of 120 acres was successfully controlled by this method. From field experiments on green manuring over an area of 125 acres, it was found that the green manure crop not only kept the weeds down, but improved the soil texture considerably. Three varieties of tobacco, six varieties of cotton and two varieties of groundnut were tried as short season money crops.

About 60,000 casuarina seedlings were planted along the Farm boundary, on the sides of the valleys and in the low-lying swamps. Extensive underground drains were laid to reclaim water-logged lands and alkali patches included in the farm area. Twenty-one acres of such land have so far been reclaimed at a total cost of Rs. 403 and sugarcane planted on them.

Coffee Experimental Station.

117. The Coffee Experimental Station at Balehonnur continued to do useful work. The scientific officer of the United Planters' Association of Southern India continued his work at the Station in close co-operation with the department. Manurial experiments were conducted on a remodelled basis to eliminate marginal effects. In the *H-ion* cisterns designed for the study of the relation between growth of coffee and soil reaction, sulphur was used successfully to bring about the necessary acid reaction of the soil. Oils of several varieties and molasses from the Mandya Sugar Factory were tested as spreaders and adhesives in connection with spraying experiments to control the *koleroga* and leaf disease in coffee. The spraying outfit with the double suction pump manufactured by the Central Industrial Workshop worked satisfactorily and compared favourably with the equipment now in use both as regards efficiency and output. The most important work on the farm was that connected with plant breeding. The chief aim was to evolve a suitable coffee plant of *arabica* type consistent with high yield, good quality and disease resistance. Figures relating to the yield of individual plants are being recorded to test how far yield is hereditary. Vegetative propagation by grafting was continued and attempts were made to propagate by cuttings. A propagating chamber on the principle of the solar propagator has been constructed for study of the question whether cuttings can be grown successfully under controlled heat conditions.

Demonstration and Propaganda.

118. The main items of demonstration and propaganda conducted during the year related to popularising the use of improved implements and manures, distribution of new varieties of seed, construction of improved furnaces for jaggery boiling, driers for the drying of arecanuts, and spraying and other remedial measures against pests and diseases. But the work was on a somewhat restricted scale on account of unfavourable seasonal conditions. The executive staff in the districts were engaged during the first half of the year almost exclusively on a special campaign to counteract the widespread scarcity of fodder threatened by the almost complete failure of the south-west monsoon. Over 1,200 pallas of *bili jola* were purchased and distributed among the raiyats in the affected areas.

Agricultural Education.

119. Agricultural education was imparted at the Hebbal Agricultural School and the Vernacular Schools at Chickanahalli, Ramakrishnapur and Hassan. As a result of the higher entrance qualifications required of the applicants, only sixty-two applications were received for admission into the Hebbal School, as against 199 in the previous year. Thirty-eight students sat for the final examination, of whom 14 were declared eligible for the diploma, one of them passing with distinction.

The performance of the students of the Ramakrishnapur Agricultural School was particularly good, all the 11 students that sat for the final examination coming out successful, and one of them heading the list of successful candidates from all the three schools in the State. The Agricultural School at Hassan continued under the management of the Hassan District Board. The Agricultural and Experimental Union continued to publish the results of its activities and other useful agricultural information in English and Kannada editions of its journal. The Department participated in the Mysore Dasara Exhibition.

Livestock Section.

Ranges and Herds.

120. The number of Amrit Mahal ranges and herds was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, three ranges and 10 herds. The strength of the herds at the

commencement of the year was 3,364 and at the close 3,031. The birth and the death rates during the year were 28 per cent and 12 per cent, respectively against 38·6 per cent and 9·3 per cent in the previous year. The decrease in the birth rate and increase in the death rate are ascribed to the unfavourable seasonal conditions. Three hundred and seventy-three animals were sold, realising Rs. 11,061-8-0. The highest price was Rs. 200 and the average price Rs. 120, per pair of bullocks.

The demand for the year was Rs. 39,491-13-6, out of which a sum of Rs. 36,008-11-10 was collected.

An extent of 1,250 acres of Amrit Mahal Kaval lands was transferred to the Revenue Department for grant to raiyats for cultivation.

Cattle Breeding Station, Ajjampur.

121. The number of cattle with the aided cattle breeders was 1,202 at the commencement and 1,160 at the close of the year. The animals were in good condition. The total number of cattle at the Cattle Breeding Station at Ajjampur was 1,137 at the beginning and 945 at the end of the year. Three bulls were given to Village Panchayats. One hundred and sixty-four animals were sold during the year for a sum of Rs. 6,162-8-0.

The Hebbal Dairy continued to work as an annexe to the Agricultural School.

Sheep Breeding Farms.

122. The three Sheep Breeding Farms at Hebbal, Yelachahalli and Ajjampur continued to do good work.

The total strength of the Kolar Sheep Breeders' Association at the close of the year was 213. Nineteen breeding rams were supplied to the members. The number of cross-breds among the members' flocks rose from 375 to 575. Nineteen thousand six hundred and sixty lbs. of wool were received by the Secretary for disposal. Wool of cross-bred sheep fetched Re. 0-11-2 per lb., against Re. 0-5-1 in the previous year.

(iii) Sericulture.

Condition of the Silk Industry.

123. The silk industry in Mysore continued to suffer from the competition of cheap foreign silk. The protective duties levied on imported raw silk and

fabrics came into effect from 1st May 1934. The extent of protection afforded has proved altogether insufficient and has not appreciably helped the industry. The imports of raw silk into India, which amounted to 2,379,000 lbs. during 1933-34, prior to the levy of the protective duties, fell to 2,217,000 lbs. in 1934-35, while those of silk-mixed goods rose from 9,853,000 yards during 1933-34 to 13,371,000 yards during 1934-35. Indian raw silk had also to face keen competition from the large imports of spun silk, on which there was no protective duty. The quantity imported during 1934-35 was 3,293,000 lbs. against 2,027,000 lbs. in 1933-34. The imports of artificial silk yarn also rose from 9,808,000 lbs. to 16,614,000 lbs., and those of artificial silk goods from 40,397,000 yards to 67,600,000 yards.

Area under mulberry.

There was a further fall in the area under mulberry cultivation from 32,800 acres in 1933-34 to about 30,000 acres during the year. In Kunigal Taluk, arrangements were made to grant about 120 acres of Government land to people—mostly Adikarnatakas — who were anxious to take to mulberry cultivation and silk-worm rearing.

Seed Supply.

124. The number of Government grainages was seven. They prepared altogether 3,250,000 disease-free layings, against 2,287,000 layings prepared in 1933-34, and supplied 3,223,000 layings to the sericulturists and silk farms in the State, against a total supply of 2,076,979 layings in 1933-34. Special attention was paid to the increase of the output of cross-bred layings. The total output of cross-bred and pure foreign race layings in Government grainages during the year amounted to 2,099,824 against 1,226,000 in 1933-34. There were 12 aided grainages as in the previous year, and they prepared altogether 898,858 disease-free layings and supplied 892,310 disease-free layings to 556 sericulturists during the year.

Sericultural Co-operative Societies.

125. There were 21 sericultural co-operative societies, three of which worked as aided grainages. The other societies prepared and distributed to their members 123,214 layings during the year. These societies put on the market 92,157 lbs. of cocoons, including 33,646 lbs. of cross-bred ones, which were bought by the Government Filature and by private parties,

Filature and Reeling.

126. The Government Filature worked for 263 days. Thirty-three students were trained in filature technique. The production of raw silk during the year amounted to 6,510 lbs., against 5,516 lbs. in 1933-34.

Experimental and Propaganda Work.

127. The laboratory attached to the Silk Farm at Channapatna carried on research work on the embryology of silk-worms in connection with the refrigeration of silk-worm eggs. At the Mysore and Channapatna farms experiments were conducted regarding the manures most suitable for mulberry, improvement of local varieties by grafting, budding, etc., finding out the comparative merits of bush and tree mulberry leaf, rearing foreign races of worms and their cross-breds, etc. Experiments were conducted in the Channapatna and Kolar farms with the object of devising a mechanical contrivance by which the sex of pupæ in seed cocoons can be determined before the emergence of moths.

Silk Weaving Factory, Mysore.

128. The Silk Weaving Factory at Mysore worked on 299 days during the year. The silk fabrics produced by the factory compare favourably with the best imported products.

Protection to Indigenous Silk Industry.

129. The indigenous silk industry is in a grave and critical situation, threatening its very existence; and the protection now afforded is altogether inadequate. The area under mulberry has decreased, the families of silk-worm rearers are thrown out of work, the *charka* reelers have reduced the number of *charkas*, private domestic basins and filatures have been idle and the silk merchants have suffered considerable losses. Without adequate protection, all the steps that have been and are being taken to improve this important subsidiary industry in Mysore and to reduce the cost of production of Mysore silk will be of little avail.

Finance.

130. The total expenditure of the department during the year amounted to Rs. 1,05,700, against Rs. 97,100 during 1933-34.

General.

131. The Government of India constituted the Imperial Sericultural Committee as a part of the Advisory Council of the Industrial Intelligence and Research Bureau with the Joint Secretary, Industries and Labour Department, Government of India, as

President. A seat has been given on the Committee to a representative of the Government of Mysore.

(iv) Civil Veterinary Department.

Contagious Diseases.

132. There was an appreciable decrease in the mortality among cattle by contagious diseases, as a result of the vigilance and prompt measures of control undertaken by the department. The mortality under rinderpest was the lowest during the last 10 years, being 410 or 1·3 per cent of the total mortality under contagious diseases. Blackquarter and Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia also showed a decline. In addition to attending to a large number of cases of rinderpest, blackquarter, anthrax and other contagious diseases, the staff of the department protected 7,882 head of cattle against rinderpest; of these 6,395 were protected by the "goat virus alone" method, 1,366 by the "serum simultaneous" method and 121 by the "serum alone" method. Blackquarter prevailed with varying severity in parts of the Tumkur, Kolar, Bangalore, Chitaldrug, Mysore and Hassan districts; and occurred in a sporadic manner in the Kadur and Shimoga districts. Seventy-eight thousand, two hundred and forty-seven animals were protected against the disease in 636 villages during the year. The total mortality from black-quarter was 3,499. Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia prevailed in the Chitaldrug and Shimoga districts. Thirty-seven thousand, one hundred and seventy-eight animals were inoculated in 233 villages. The total mortality was 1,533. Anthrax prevailed in parts of the Tumkur, Chitaldrug and Kolar districts, mostly among sheep and goats. Sixteen thousand, two hundred and sixty-five animals were protected with Australian spore vaccine and anti-anthrax serum during the year, against 4,799 animals protected in the previous year. The total mortality was 2,795. Foot and mouth disease occurred in a severe form during the year, especially in the Kadur and Shimoga districts, the mortality recorded being 2,071, against 1,341 in the previous year. Sheep-pox prevailed mostly in the Chitaldrug, Kolar and Bangalore districts. Four thousand, six hundred and forty-five sheep were

successfully vaccinated during the year, against 3,908 in the previous year.

Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries.

133. Including the dispensary newly opened at Holalkere, there were 64 veterinary institutions at the close of the year. Two lakhs, thirty-seven thousand, one hundred and twenty-five fresh cases were admitted into these institutions for treatment. Twenty thousand, five hundred and twenty castrations were performed and 15,481 surgical operations conducted during the year.

Rural Veterinary Aid.

The staff visited 16,711 villages, castrated 58,383 animals, treated 75,362 cases and performed 1,638 surgical operations.

Scientific Section.

134. This section continued to do valuable work in the investigation and diagnosis of diseases and was of considerable assistance to the district staff, in guiding the control measures undertaken by them against the spread of contagious diseases. The department received during the year the first instalment of the grant from the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research for special work undertaken on "Johne's disease" according to the technical programme approved by the Council. Laboratory and other facilities for conducting the experiments were provided at the Serum Institute.

General.

135. Local bodies and private citizens have evinced increasing interest in the spread of veterinary aid and have afforded financial and other assistance for the expansion of facilities for veterinary aid in the State.

(v) The Serum Institute.

General.

136. There was a further decline in the incidence of rinderpest among the cattle in the State. The output of anti-rinderpest serum and bull virus was therefore curtailed. The "goat virus alone" as a single vaccine is now being successfully employed, in preference to the "serum simultaneous" method. The blackquarter bacterin was found to be decidedly superior to blackquarter filtrate in its antigenic properties. It was used in almost all cases within the State. Anti-anthrax serum was prepared in the Institute and supplied to the Civil Veterinary Department. The demand for the products of the Institute from places outside the State continued to

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

be steady, the chief customers being the Governments of Hyderabad, Baroda, Coorg, Cochin and Pudukottah.

Rinderpest Goat Virus.

137. Two different strains of fixed goat virus are being maintained, *viz.*, Muktesar and local. Twenty-six thousand, eight hundred and twenty doses of virus were produced during the year, of which 5,070 doses were issued to the local Veterinary Department.

Anti-rinderpest Serum.

Six thousand, three hundred and fifty doses of anti-rinderpest serum were supplied to the local Veterinary Department and 203,000 doses to places outside the State.

Other Sera and Vaccines.

138. One lakh. twenty thousand, nine hundred and twenty doses of anti-hæmorrhagic septicæmia serum were produced, of which 24,760 doses were for local consumption and 39,940 doses for outside supply. In addition, 54,960 doses of anti-blackquarter serum, 20,560 doses of anti-anthrax serum (bovine), and 4,075 doses of anti-fowl cholera serum were produced.

There was increased demand for hæmorrhagic septicæmia vaccine. Eighty-three thousand, three hundred doses of vaccine were prepared, against 63,800 doses in the previous year. Forty-four thousand, four hundred and fifty doses were supplied to the Civil Veterinary Department, and 30,500 doses to places outside the State. Seventy-two thousand, four hundred doses of blackquarter filtrate were prepared, 59,550 doses were used locally, and 7,400 doses were sent to places outside the State. Eighty-two thousand, six hundred and fifty doses of blackquarter bacterin were prepared against 5,200 doses last year, and 56,800 doses were supplied to the Civil Veterinary Department, against 1,200 doses in the preceding year. Sheep-pox vaccine was in greater demand, as a result of a large number of outbreaks of the disease in the State. Out of 13,998 doses prepared, 12,100 doses were issued for local use and 800 doses were sent to Pudukottah.

Experiments.

139. Four hundred and fifty-four samples of rinderpest virus, 79 samples of sera and vaccine and 129 samples of a miscellaneous nature were subjected to cultural tests (ærobic and anærobic).

Revenue and Expenditure.

140. The total income of the institute was Rs. 92,900 and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 70,600.

(vi) Labour and Wages.

Labour and Wages.

141. The wages of skilled labour ranged from annas 6 to Rs. 4 a day, and of unskilled labour from annas 2 to Re. 1. The rate of cart-hire per day ranged from Re. 1 to Rs. 5. Labour was available in all the districts except in parts of the malnad, where it was imported as usual from the adjoining South Canara or North Canara districts. The Irwin Canal Works, the Sugar Factory at Mandya and the cane farms attached to it, the Kabbini Bridge Works in the T.-Narsipur taluk, the Anjanapur Irrigation Project in the Shikarpur taluk, the Iron Works at Bhadravati, the fuel and charcoal operations and the transportation of timber in the Shimoga taluk and Kumsi sub-taluk, and the several tank maintenance and village improvement works started as relief works, afforded sufficient employment to labourers.

Emigration and immigration.

142. There was no unusual movement of people either from or into the State in search of food or employment.

(vii) Manufactures, Arts and Industries.

General.

143. The year was marked by a consolidation of work already done. Several new schemes of industrial development were also investigated.

Industrial installations.

144. Ten industrial installations with an estimated capital investment of Rs. 22,450 were erected by the mechanical staff of the department during the year. The erection of two rice mills which was undertaken in the previous year was completed.

Financial aid to industries.

145. Sixty-two applications for loans of an aggregate amount of Rs. 1,80,530 were dealt with. Loans to the extent of Rs. 27,980 were sanctioned in 19 cases. Out of the outstandings Rs. 49,674 was recovered during the year.

Industrial concerns under departmental management. Central Industrial Workshop.

146. Work of the value of Rs. 1,19,610 was turned out during the year in the Central Industrial Workshop. The major portion of the work was done for Government Departments. One thousand, one hundred and nineteen ploughs of improved pattern were sold to the Agricultural Department and the

Mysore Sugar Company. The Pudukottah Durbar placed an order for a well-boring drill and equipment at a cost of Rs. 12,500.

Well-boring Section.

147. The Well-boring section was transferred to the Department of Public Health with effect from the 1st January 1935.

District Industrial Workshops.

148. The District Industrial Workshop, Kolar, undertook repairs to agricultural implements and industrial machinery. The District Industrial Workshop, Shimoga, rendered useful service to the Department of Public Works, the Government Saw Mills and the Town Water Supply. But there was a marked fall in the work of all these workshops, as a result of the establishment of well-equipped private workshops at these places.

Government Soap Factory.

149. The factory manufactured 345 tons of soap, against 325 tons in the previous year. It participated in the various exhibitions held in different parts of India. Twelve students were given training during the year in the manufacture of soaps by the "cold process."

Industrial and Testing Laboratory.

150. The Industrial and Testing Laboratory manufactured 66,510 lbs. of medicines and supplied 55,718 lbs. of medicines of the value of Rs. 50,000 to the Government Medical Stores. A small beginning was made in the sale of the laboratory products to the public. Additional equipment has been installed to increase the usefulness of the laboratory and enlarge the variety and volume of the drugs manufactured. The laboratory tested 83 samples of different materials, of which 77 were analysed for the Stores Purchase Committee.

Government Weaving Institute.

151. At the Government Weaving Institute, there were 40 students under training, of whom 22 were in receipt of scholarships from local bodies or the departments of Public Instruction, and Industries and Commerce. Eleven students were successful in the Final Certificate Examination. Three students were trained for the final certificate course of the City and Guilds of London Institute Examination held in Madras during May 1935.

Weaving Industry.

152. The Demonstration Section consisted of eight peripatetic parties, one for each district. They

assisted the weavers by supplying improved appliances and new designs and by giving them technical aid in the repair and erection of handfly-shuttle and power looms.

Spinning Centres.

153. The Spinning Centre at Terakanambi was amalgamated with that at Badanaval. The Badanaval Centre manufactured 23,308 lbs., or 68,015 square yards, of *khadi* cloth of the value of Rs. 31,275. The amounts realised by the sale of cloth increased from Rs. 41,928 in the previous year to Rs. 45,306 in the year under report. Two thousand and six-hundred spinners and 120 weavers were employed by this centre and they received Rs. 14,888 and Rs. 8,168, respectively, as wages.

The other centres at Aimangala, Ajjampur and Gorur organised by the respective District Boards continued their work. A new centre was started at Hosur by the Kolar District Board during the year.

Porcelain Factory.

154. Additional equipment was installed in the Porcelain Factory at a cost of Rs. 36,228, bringing the total capital cost to Rs. 1,52,719 at the end of June 1935. Electric insulators and bushings of the value of Rs. 20,254 were supplied to the Electrical Department. The value of articles supplied to various firms and Governments was Rs. 33,056, against Rs. 21,000 in the preceding year. The factory manufactured also porcelain artware crockery and curios. The total value of the output of the factory during the year was Rs. 46,103, and the sales amounted to Rs. 54,422.

Tobacco Industry.

155. The feasibility of growing Virginian tobacco in Mysore was enquired into by a special officer. As an experimental measure, 300 to 400 acres have been planted with tobacco in the vicinity of Whitefield. Action has been taken to build eight barns for curing the tobacco grown in the area.

Industrial Education—Sri Chamarajendra Technical Institute.

156. The number of students at the Sri Chamarajendra Technical Institute increased from 258 in the previous year to 313 at the end of June 1935. The average attendance was 277, against 255 in the previous year. Eighteen students appeared for the Madras Technical Examination in Drawing, Printing, Engraving and Modelling, and 12 were

successful. Fifty-five students of the Government High School at Mysore received vocational training at the Institute. The total expenditure incurred in the maintenance of the training section of the Institute was Rs. 40,910-12-4.

Articles of the value of Rs. 60,943-4-6 were sold. The Institute maintained its reputation for quality and workmanship.

Industrial Schools.

157. There were nine industrial schools under the control of the department, four in district headquarters and the remaining five in taluk headquarter stations. The subjects taught in these schools included carpentry, smithy, weaving, rattan work, lacquer work and carving. The Channapatna Industrial School specialises in lacquer work and the Dodballapur Industrial School in weaving. Five hundred and two students were under training in these institutions and a sum of Rs. 11,659 was disbursed as scholarships. The total output and sales of the schools amounted respectively to Rs. 24,911-2-7 and Rs. 26,151-12-11.

Home Industries.

158. The several home industries institutes at Bangalore, Mysore and Chikmagalur, organised to impart practical instruction to women in useful arts and handicrafts, received grants aggregating Rs. 8,054. In addition, the services of an embroidery instructor, a lady weaving demonstrator and a weaving maistry were placed at the disposal of the institutes in Bangalore. Two hundred and fifty-nine women were under training in the year in all these institutions. The number trained from the commencement of the work exceeds 1,500.

Weights and Measures Regulation.

159. The compulsory use of certified weights and measures was in force in 16 notified areas. A sum of Rs. 6,063-10-0 was realised by the sale of weights and measures and Rs. 1,156-5-3 in the shape of testing fees. Prosecutions under sections 3 and 5 of the Weights and Measures Regulation were instituted in 96 cases, of which 91 ended in conviction.

Inventions and Designs.

160. Thirty-six applications for patents were dealt with during the year. Of these ten were accepted, three were abandoned, 12 were sealed and the remaining 11 were under scrutiny at the close of

the year. Seven applications for the renewal of patents were granted during the year.

Factories Regulation.

161. There were 206 factories on the register at the beginning of the year. Five factories were added and two were struck off during the year, leaving 209 factories at the close. Of these, 51 were seasonal factories. The average number of persons employed daily in all the factories was 17,757, of whom 16,086 were adults and 1,449 were children. One hundred and sixty-five factories were inspected during the year.

Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Regulation.

162. Thirty ginning and six pressing factories were working in the State. The total number of bales pressed during the year amounted to 16,889.

Workmen's Compensation Regulation.

163. Two hundred and nine cases came up before the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation, against 176 in 1933-34. One hundred and ninety-seven cases were disposed of during the year. Of these, 52 related to accidents which had proved fatal and 20 to other accidents, while 125 were memoranda of agreements. Compensation amounting to Rs. 31,528-4-0 was deposited during the year. The amount distributed was Rs. 31,063-8-0. The amendment of the Workmen's Compensation Regulation to bring it into line with the British Indian Act is under consideration.

Steam Boilers and Prime Movers Regulation.

164. The total number of boilers in the State at the commencement of the year was 262. Twenty-two boilers were registered during the year, 17 were condemned and 34 were reported not to be in use, leaving 233 boilers in use at the end of the year. One hundred and seventy-three boilers were examined during the year and the amount of fees collected was Rs. 5,323.

Labour.

165. There were three labour disputes during the year—one on the Kolar Gold Fields and two in textile mills at Mysore and Bangalore. They were of a minor character and were quickly settled. The demand for labour was steady and there was no change in the level of wages. The Board of Conciliation was reconstituted with effect from 31st July 1934. Its continuance has had a salutary effect on the relations between employees and employers in the State. The mining companies and the textile mills continued to devote considerable attention to

improvements in the condition of their labourers. The Welfare Department of the Mining Companies and the Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills Company, Ltd., did good work.

Miscellaneous.

166. The department participated in 13 exhibitions. The kerbstone business, which had been successfully pioneered by the department and well established in the London market, was transferred to a private agency. During the period it was conducted by the State, the department sold 14,000 tons of kerbstone for 4½ lakhs of rupees. The local manufacture of electrical appliances was undertaken on the recommendation of the Board of Industries. Proposals for the manufacture of cement, paper, ammonium sulphate and sulphuric acid are under scrutiny.

Considerable work was done in the direction of popularising Mysore coffee in the Indian and foreign markets. A curing station has been recently established by private agency in the Mysore City and will serve a large area of Mysore, Coorg and the Nilgiris. Proposals for the establishment of another curing station at Chikmagalur are under consideration.

Iron Works.

167. The construction of the transmission line for supplying electric power to the Iron Works was completed. The construction of the Steel Plant proceeded apace. The main buildings were completed and almost all the plant and machinery were received.

The capital outlay during the year was Rs. 12,19,830 for the Steel Plant and Rs. 17,433 for minor capital works.

The demand for the products of the Iron Works continued to be poor and all sections of the plant had therefore to be operated on a restricted scale. The blast furnace worked for 304 days and produced 20,321 tons of pig iron. The pipe foundry was operated for 331 days and produced 6,389 tons of pipes. Fifteen thousand, six hundred and sixty-eight tons of forest charcoal and 5,710 tons of retort charcoal were supplied to the furnace.

There was no improvement either in the volume of sales or in the prices realised. There was, however, a small increase in the local demand for some of the by-products. The total sales during the year, including miscellaneous receipts, amounted to Rs. 10,30,976.

The operations of the year resulted in a loss of Rs. 2,20,791.

Sandal Oil Factory.

168. The Forest Department supplied 1,167 tons of sandalwood during the year, against 1,579 tons in the previous year. The sales of sandal oil in the several areas showed a slight improvement.

(viii) Trade and Commerce.

Imports and Exports.

169. The chief feature of the trade during the statistical year ending 31st March 1935 was a further decline in the total volume of exports of merchandise as compared with the preceding year. The total exports amounted to 50·39 lakhs of maunds, valued at Rs. 7·42 crores. Imports of merchandise showed a slight increase from 118 lakhs of maunds, valued at Rs. 11·42 crores, in the previous year to 125·5 lakhs of maunds, valued at Rs. 11·48 crores. Heavy decreases were noticeable in the export of ragi, paddy, gram, pulses, arecanut, vegetable oils and oil seeds. Exports of jaggery and sugar showed a decided increase, the latter reflecting the increased activities of the Mysore Sugar Factory. The value of pig iron and castings exported from the State rose from Rs. 9,43,580 in 1933-34 to Rs. 13,69,400 during the year. There was a large increase in the imports of grains and pulses. The exports and imports of raw cotton both recorded increases during the year. There was a slight increase in the imports of cotton piece goods, but a heavy decrease under cotton twist and yarn imported from foreign countries. The value of raw silk and of silk piece-goods imported into the State increased from 7·39 lakhs and 33·32 lakhs of rupees in 1933-34 to 9·08 lakhs and 34·57 lakhs of rupees, respectively, in 1934-35. The value of exports of woollen piece-goods registered definite improvement during the year.

(ix) Associations for Banking and Trading.

(a) Co-operative Societies and Land Mortgage Banks.

General.

170. The twenty-first Provincial Co-operative Conference was held at Mysore in October 1934. Four hundred and nine delegates, from all parts of the State, attended the Conference and passed 20 resolutions. The attention of the department was directed to a closer supervision and control of the work of the societies and to making necessary changes in the laws governing them. A Committee has since been appointed to enquire into the present state of the Co-operative movement and to make recommendations in regard to the future lines of its development.

The following statement indicates the condition of the movement during the year as compared with that of the previous year: —

Particulars.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Number of societies	2,088	1,998
Do members	1,46,557	1,44,848
Amount of share capital paid-up ...Rs	49,42,068	Rs. 51,64,135
Deposits from individuals ...	99,72,651	99,01,505
Do societies ...	9,03,117	9,62,421
Loans from the Apex and the Central Banks.	26,97,928	25,18,825
Loans from Government ...	2,92,656	3,05,218
Reserve and other funds ...	29,52,041	42,53,096
Total working capital ...	2,17,60,461	2,31,05,200
Loans issued during the year ..	1,00,87,034	1,08,01,005
Do recovered do ..	1,01,06,206	1,05,34,097
Total transactions	7,22,83,927	7,58,73,145
Net profits	4,28,490	3,70,659

Loans interest, and collections.

171. The total amount of loans issued to individual members was Rs. 1,08,01,005, compared with Rs. 1,00,87,038 during the year 1933-34. Out of this amount, a sum of Rs. 36,30,246 was given for productive purposes such as cultivation and land improvement, Rs. 27,52,918 for redemption of prior debts, Rs. 12,78,448 for maintenance charges, Rs. 16,05,903 for purchase, construction or repair, of houses and Rs. 14,70,124 for non-productive purposes. A sum of Rs. 1,69,30,800 fell due, of which a sum of Rs. 1,05,34,097 was recovered during the year. The amount overdue on the 30th June 1935 was Rs. 63,96,703.

Central Banks.

172. Of the 13 central organisations, 12 were credit institutions. Their total membership stood at 2,827, of which 1,565 were individuals and 1,262 societies. Their share capital increased from Rs. 6,13,096 to Rs. 6,31,304; but their deposits fell from Rs. 55,25,203 to Rs. 52,76,897. The working capital of these institutions stood at the close of the year at Rs. 65,48,526, compared with Rs. 67,82,921 in the previous year. The reserve and other funds increased, respectively, from Rs. 3,75,579 to Rs. 3,95,027, and from Rs. 1,77,833 to Rs. 1,81,497. The total net profits earned during the year amounted to Rs. 30,290, as compared with Rs. 56,060 in the year 1933-34.

The Mysore Provincial Co-operative Apex Bank, Ltd.

173. There was a decrease in the number of preferential shareholders of the Apex Bank by 29, while the society membership increased by one. A sum of Rs. 97,789 was given out in the shape of loans. The outstandings at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 23,17,352. The share capital of the institution rose from Rs. 2,41,127 to Rs. 2,45,924, but the deposits fell from Rs. 35,63,108 to Rs. 33,15,468. There was a decline in the net profits from Rs. 20,885 to Rs. 14,546 but the reserve fund increased from Rs. 1,42,515 to Rs. 1,54,497.

The Bangalore Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.

174. The Bangalore Central Co-operative Bank had a membership of 39 societies and 920 individuals. Its share capital increased from Rs. 2,84,132 to Rs. 2,91,299, while deposits decreased from Rs. 17,25,545 to Rs. 16,33,822 The debts due by societies stood at Rs. 1,61,098 against Rs. 1,63,573. The arrears due from individual borrowers amounted to Rs. 7,87,099. The collections during the year amounted to Rs. 1,71,766. The profits fell from Rs. 32,522 to Rs. 18,765. The reserve and other funds of the Bank amounted to Rs. 2,17,172 and Rs. 1.52,056 at the end of the year.

Primary societies (a) Agricultural.

175. There was a fall in the number of agricultural societies from 1,629 to 1,545, and their membership from 71,951 to 66,138. There were increases in share capital, deposits, and other items, bringing the total working capital to Rs. 56,56,118, against

Rs. 54,22,256 at the end of the previous year. Of these 1,545 societies, 1,455 were credit institutions, 42 grain banks, 27 agricultural supply societies, seven marketing societies and the rest miscellaneous institutions. The credit societies had a membership of of 63,701 and a working capital of Rs. 55,45,035. Loans issued and recovered by them amounted, respectively, to Rs. 8,63,933 and Rs. 9,04,504.

Supply societies.

The number of supply societies remained the same. Their membership fell from 767 to 745, but the working capital rose from Rs. 65,276 to Rs. 74,021. Their sales amounted to Rs. 4,751.

Special societies for agricultural produce.

There were seven societies for the sale of agricultural produce namely, two for the sale of cardamom, three for areca and two for cotton. The cardamom societies had a membership of 325. Their working capital amounted to Rs. 1,46,654. They collected 434 maunds of cardamom and sold 418 maunds, realising Rs. 11,137. The sale realisations in cotton societies amounted to Rs. 17,108. The profits realised from these transactions were distributed to the suppliers themselves *pro rata*.

Grain Banks.

There were 42 grain banks at the end of the year. They had a membership of 1,224 and a total working capital of Rs. 13,069 worth of grain. Their share capital amounted to Rs. 6,653 and their reserve funds to Rs. 4,166.

(b) Non-agricultural societies.

176. There was a net decrease of five in the number of non-agricultural societies, which stood at 440 at the close of the year. They consisted of 279 credit institutions, 84 consumers' societies, 75 industrial societies and two miscellaneous. Their membership rose from 71,793 to 75,883, and their working capital from Rs. 95,55,284 to Rs. 1,09,00,556. The paid-up share capital and deposits also increased, respectively, from Rs. 30,84,671 and Rs. 48,14,502 to Rs. 33,53,940 and Rs. 50,43,044. A sum of Rs. 1,03,918 was added to the reserve fund, during the year, bringing the total to Rs. 13,96,170. The 279 credit institutions had a membership of 55,582, a share capital of Rs. 27,06,378 and a working capital of Rs. 84,88,421. They issued loans to the extent of Rs. 81,67,913 and recoveries amounted to Rs. 79,37,596. The outstandings at the end of the year amounted

to Rs. 69,86,871, of which Rs. 23,60,880 were overdue.

Consumers' societies.

Eighty-four consumers' societies were working during the year. There was an increase in their membership from 16,357 to 17,488, and their working capital rose from Rs. 17,99,896 to Rs. 22,18,379.

Industrial co-operation.

177. There were 20 sericultural co-operative societies on the 30th June 1935. They had a membership of 427. Their paid-up share capital and working capital were Rs. 2,745 and Rs. 5,262. Their reserve fund amounted to Rs. 664. The sandalwood carvers' societies at Sagar and Sorab had a membership of 68 and a working capital of Rs. 5,897. Their total transactions amounted to Rs. 21,892. The lace manufacturers' society in Bangalore City had a membership of 234 and a share capital of Rs. 14,149. It transacted business during the year to the extent of Rs. 88,716. There were 66 weavers' co-operative societies, with a membership of 2,056 and a total working capital of Rs. 1,36,614. Their reserve funds amounted to Rs. 54,459. Their total turnover during the year was Rs. 3,54,153.

Co-operative house building societies.

178. There were 25 societies for the grant of loans exclusively for the construction, or improvement or repair of houses. These societies had a membership of 2,838 and a working capital of Rs. 5,46,671. The total transactions amounted to Rs. 6,43,470 and the net profits to Rs. 12,082. The Bangalore Housing Society entered on a new phase by undertaking, with assistance from Government, the formation and building up of a co-operative colony.

Co-operative societies for Depressed Classes.

179. There were 227 Adikarnataka societies in the State during the year, consisting of 208 credit societies, 16 weavers' societies, two cobblers' societies and one colony. These institutions are being amalgamated with the local credit institutions. The 227 societies had a total membership of 5,954, a share capital of Rs. 52,150 and deposits amounting to Rs. 7,021. With the addition of a Government loan of Rs. 47,815, their working capital amounted to Rs. 1,38,960. All the 16 weavers' societies are in the Mandya Taluk. They had a membership of 436, a paid-up share capital of Rs. 7,461, deposits of Rs. 953, a working capital of Rs. 10,430, which

includes Government loan of Rs. 363, and a reserve fund of Rs. 919.

Co-operation in the Malnad.

180. There were 357 societies in the Malnad at the end of the year. There was a fall in membership and in the amount of paid-up share capital, which stood at 20,933 and Rs. 6,36,692 respectively. The deposits and the total working capital rose from Rs. 3,56,276 and Rs. 18,94,370 to Rs. 4,79,426 and Rs. 19,94,690. There were ten land mortgage societies operating in the Malnad, whose membership and share capital amounted, respectively, to 775 and Rs. 24,735. They have obtained loans to the extent of Rs. 1,43,890 from the Land Mortgage Bank and relieved in full the debts of 102 of their members.

The Land Mortgage Bank.

181. The Land Mortgage scheme was in operation in twenty-five taluks with one Central Land Mortgage Bank and 19 primary societies. The Central Land Mortgage Bank had at the close of the year a membership of 229, a paid-up share capital of Rs. 51,875 and a debenture capital of Rs. 3,08,500. It has sanctioned loans to the extent of Rs. 4,71,895.

Land mortgage societies.

Six land mortgage societies were registered during the year and there were 19 in all at the end of the year. All of them have been affiliated to the Land Mortgage Bank and they have subscribed in all for 611 shares in the same. These societies have a membership of 2,023 and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 49,823, against 1,420 and Rs. 40,964, respectively, in the year previous. The Bank sanctioned during the year loans aggregating to Rs. 75,450 in 46 cases. The amount issued to land mortgage societies since the inception of the Bank up to 30th June 1935 amounted to Rs. 2,55,675, out of a total of Rs. 3,83,745 sanctioned. The turnover amounted to Rs. 2,93,747.

Litigation.

182. There was an increase in the number of suits instituted by co-operative societies during the year. Four thousand, two hundred and sixty new disputes were received bringing the total file to 5,923; 3,814 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 2,109 at the close of the year. There were 31 appeals, of which 20 were disposed of. A sum of Rs. 23,618-12-0 was realised under the head of court-fees. The decrees executed during the year numbered 2,538;

6,608 decrees were pending execution at the close of the year.

Audit and inspection.

183. One thousand, five hundred and forty societies were audited by either certified auditors or the departmental Inspectors. Out of 124 societies audited by certified auditors, some were test-checked by the Inspectors.

Finance.

184. The cost on the administration of the department was Rs. 1,18,329. This includes sums of Rs. 500 granted to the Co-operative Institute and Rs. 1,500 granted to the Land Mortgage Bank as a subvention towards its working expenses. The societies spent Rs. 1,95,763 on management.

(b) Joint-Stock Companies.

185. The number of companies at the close of the year was 150, of which 21 were limited by guarantee and 129 limited by shares. The number of Joint-Stock Companies limited by shares was 126 at the beginning of the year. Five new companies were registered during the year, one went into voluntary liquidation and another was ordered to be wound up by the District Court, leaving 129 Joint-Stock Companies limited by shares at the close of the year. Of these 54 were carrying on the business of banking, loans and insurance, five were doing transit and transport business and 45 were engaged in trade or manufacture. The aggregate authorised capital of the companies amounted to Rs. 5,78,31,285, out of which Rs. 1,81,13,492 was subscribed, and Rs. 1,66,37,663 paid-up capital.

The number of persons holding auditors' certificates at the close of the year was 42, of whom 13 held permanent certificates.

During the year, 15 institutions were registered under the Societies Registration Regulation. There were 253 literary, scientific and charitable societies on the register at the close of the year.

(c) Agricultural Banks.

186. Of the two agricultural banks still existing, at Hongenahalli and Palahalli, the former showed little

signs of activity and the latter was entirely dormant, as in the previous year. It was ordered in respect of the defunct bank at Ardesahalli, that the balances outstanding against such of the borrowers as had repaid not less than one half of the principal of the loans taken by them, might be written off the accounts.

(x) Transfers of land.

187. There were 5,133 transfers of land by order of Courts—Civil and Revenue—involving an extent of 33,438 acres, against 3,536 transfers involving 32,784 acres in the previous year. Transfers by private contracts and gifts numbered 25,728 involving 108,807 acres.

(xi) Condition of the people.

Seasonal conditions.

188. The rainfall was in defect throughout the State, being about 9 to 10 inches less than the normal average. The *mungar* and *hingar* rains were insufficient and untimely, particularly in the districts of Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur and Mysore, and agricultural operations were greatly hampered. In some parts, the sowing of dry crops was not possible owing to late rains. Many tanks in the *maidan* did not get sufficient supplies of water. There was therefore a shrinkage, amounting to more than five lakhs of acres, in the area cropped. In the months of August and September great difficulty was experienced for pasture, but this was relieved partially by the rains in October. Conditions were hard in the taluks of Pavagada, Madhugiri and Koratagere in Tumkur district; Bagepalli, Goribidnur, Malur and Gudibanda in Kolar district; Kankanhalli and Closepet in Bangalore district; and Nagamangala and parts of Maddur in Mysore district.

Material prosperity.

189. The depression which the agricultural industry had been experiencing for some years owing to the fall in prices of agricultural produce was accentuated by the adverse seasonal conditions of the year. During a portion of the year, commodity prices showed a tendency to rise, but this was of no material help to the agriculturists as they had no surplus stocks to sell. The situation was one of anxiety and formed the

subject of investigation by a committee specially appointed for the purpose.

Prices.

190. There was a rise in prices in the case of rice, ragi and cholam, while that of Bengal gram remained stationary. Sugar-cane in the Irwin Canal area commanded a good price. The prices of the other commercial crops such as areca, pepper, coffee, cardamom and ground-nut remained low.

Cattle mortality.

191. There was a considerable increase in cattle mortality, mainly due to the failure of pasture and poor production of fodder crops. Anthrax, rinderpest, black quarter and foot-and-mouth disease prevailed in the districts of Bangalore, Mysore, Shimoga, Kadur and Chitaldrug. Hæmorrhagic septicæmia and parasitic diarrhœa prevailed in parts of the Mysore, Kadur and Chitaldrug districts. The diseases were, however, brought under control by the preventive and remedial measures taken by the Veterinary Department; and cattle mortality due to infectious diseases was less than in the preceding year. The number of cattle killed by wild animals increased in all the districts except Shimoga, where there was a fall from 6,179 to 4,420.

Accidental fires.

192. There were 521 accidental fires, resulting in a total loss of 12 human lives, 234 head of cattle and property valued at Rs. 1,78,156-4-0. A sum of Rs. 1,540 was given to sufferers from the Distress Relief Fund.

(xii) Forests.

Area and classification.

193. The total area of forests at the close of the year was 4,535·17 square miles made up of the following:—

		Sq. Miles.
1.	State Forests and Plantations ...	3,492·53
2.	Reserved lands (under Section 4) ...	410·81
3.	Reserved lands (under Section 35) ...	63·77
4.	Minor Forests	401·29
5.	Village Forests	97·36
6.	Other lands under management of the Forest Department	69·41
	Total ..	4,535·17

Settlement, Demarcation, Survey and Working Plans.

194. Out of the 63 blocks that were settled in the previous year, 11 blocks were notified under Section 17 of the Forest Regulation. Seventeen blocks were settled during the year. Sixty miles, one furlong and 132 yards of permanent demarcation lines were cut and 5,307 miles and six furlongs of the existing lines were repaired. One State forest, 24 reserved lands and eight minor forests, comprising an area of 60 square miles were surveyed. The working plan report of the forest bordering the Shimoga-Arasalu railway and the sandal-working plans of the Channagiri, Chikmagalur and Tarikere Taluks and the Narasimharajapura Sub-Taluk were sanctioned. In the bamboo forests of the Shimoga and Bhadravati Divisions an enumeration survey was carried out over an area of 223·51 square miles and stock maps were prepared. A similar survey, but confined to sandal trees only was made in respect of 7,690 acres and 13 guntas of land in the Arkalgud Taluk of the Hassan District. Out of a total area of 3,492·53 square miles of State forests, 1,891·82 square miles are now provided with regular working plans and 329·78 square miles are being worked under provisional schemes.

Communications and Buildings.

195. A sum of Rs. 28,892-7-10 was spent on roads and bridges, Rs. 12,990-2-11 on new buildings, and Rs. 4,672-12-0 on repairs. A sum of Rs. 2,934-13-0 was spent on the improvement of water facilities.

Protection.

196. Special fire protection was attempted over an area of 20,62,632 acres, the percentage of success achieved being 99. Strenuous efforts were made to eradicate lantana. Small lantana-infested areas were granted in the Closepet and Kabbal ranges, for temporary cultivation for a period of three to four years. The introduction of the cochineal insect has been highly beneficial in the eradication of prickly-pear. Efforts to check the spread of spike disease among sandal trees continued to be made with varying degrees of success. The loranthus parasite is common in teak plantations in the Mysore and Shimoga Districts and on sissoo and casuarina in Talkad in the Mysore District. In the plantations operated for thinnings, arrangements were made to remove the parasite. Teak defoliators and gall insects did considerable damage to the older teak

plantations in the Hunsur Range in Mysore District.

Forest offences.

197. The number of cases for disposal was 1,765, of which 1,645 were disposed of. The amount recovered in the shape of compensation fees was Rs. 14,721-13-7. The number of cases of injury to sandal trees reported was 208 and the number of cases disposed of 171. The amount of damage recovered was Rs. 2,645. The special forest and police staff employed on the prevention and detection of sandalwood smuggling on the western and eastern frontiers was responsible for the successful detection and prosecution of some important cases during the year.

Grazing.

198. Owing to scarcity of fodder and adverse seasonal conditions, almost all the State forests and plantations in the Bangalore, Kolar and Tumkur Districts were thrown open for free grazing.

Sylviculture.

199. The natural regeneration of teak was disappointing in all the Forest divisions, while that of the other principal species such as *honne*, *beete*, *matti*, *nandi* and *jambe* in the deciduous forests was good. The regeneration of sandal was satisfactory in all the areas. The coppice reproduction of teak and other species was satisfactory in all the districts, particularly in the areas worked for fuel supply to the Iron Works. The total area of teak plantations under the management of the department is now about 10,951·5 acres. The work of restocking the existing fuel plantations in the maidan districts received considerable attention.

Nurseries.

200. The nurseries were maintained in good condition. New nurseries were opened in all the divisions, one started at Bhadravati being for the raising of ornamental plants and plants of economic value. Local bodies and others obtained their requirements of plants and seedlings from these nurseries.

Afforestation.

201. Afforestation work continued to be done on the Chamundi Hills, the Gopalaswami Hills, the Talkad sand dunes, the Hulikere blocks, the Bababudans and the Nandi Hills. Among the species planted may be mentioned silver-oak, casuarina, cashew-nut, wattle, cyprus, *hunase*, *nerale*, *bevu*, cinchona, mulberry, cedar and certain species of pine obtained from

the Conservator of Forests, Simla. Many varieties of fruit plants were added in the orchards attached to the Forest lodges, bungalows and other buildings.

Exploitation. (*a*) Timber.

202. The quantities of timber cut in the forests, brought to depots and sold during the year were, respectively, 7,34,642 c.ft., 7,05,956 c.ft., and 7,06,322 c.ft. In addition, 47,309 creosoted junglewood sleepers were supplied to the Mysore Railways, Mysore Iron Works and other departments; and 2,385 creosoted *balagi* poles were supplied to the Electrical Department. One lakh, twenty-one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one c.ft. of timber, inclusive of 12,569 c.ft. of sawn materials, were supplied to the mining companies on the Kolar Gold Fields.

(*b*) Sandalwood.

Two thousand one hundred and two tons and one cwt. of rough sandalwood were collected during the year. Including the previous year's balance of 5,081 tons 10 cwts., the total quantity of rough wood available for disposal was 7,183 tons and 11 cwts. The quantity of good wood prepared during the year was 1,735 tons 19 cwts., and the total stock of prepared wood including the opening balance was 2,589 tons and 8 cwts. Of this, a quantity of 1,194 tons and 6 cwts. of good wood was supplied to the Sandal Oil Factory, Mysore. A quantity of 104 tons of good wood and 134 tons of white wood was sold in retail from the several *kotis* of the State, the revenue realised being Rs. 1,09,626-14-11. The net receipts from the sale of sandalwood oil treated as forest revenue were Rs. 10,39,844-11-0, against Rs. 9,76,260-0-10 in the previous year.

(*c*) Fuel.

The realisations by the sale of firewood and charcoal amounted to Rs. 1,29,295 and by the sale of bamboos to Rs. 48,135. Eight thousand, one hundred and fifteen tons of fuel were supplied to the Sandal Oil Factory, Mysore, and 50,687 tons of firewood, 1,683 lots of bamboos and 4,10,207 bags of charcoal to the Mysore Iron Works.

Settlement of Mahratta Kunbis.

203. At the end of the year, there were 310 families of Kunbis settled in 27 colonies. Special advice regarding the use of proper manure and seed grains was given to them, and improved varieties of vegetable and fruit plants were introduced. The

co-operative society which was started for their welfare has been doing good work.

Elephants.

204. There were at the close of the year 47 elephants under the control of the Department. They were used for dragging timber and *balagi* poles in the forest areas. Four elephants and a calf were sold, realising Rs. 8,550.

Saw Mills.

205. The Saw Mill at Shimoga worked for 286 days. The quantity of timber sawn was 1,48,181 c.ft. and the outturn of sawn material was 73,693 c.ft. The increase in outturn as compared with the previous year was due to the introduction of two shifts during a greater portion of the year. The revenue realised was Rs. 73,751-12-0 against Rs. 57,856-9-2 in the previous year. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 22,878. The Saw Mill at Kalkere worked for 199 days. The quantity of timber sawn was 4,029 c.ft. and the yield of sawn materials, 2,013 c. ft.

Lac Cultivation.

206. The propagation of lac was confined to the selected 13 ranges as before. In the Tumkur District 15 blocks comprising an area of 4,000 acres were under operation. The quantity of crude lac obtained was 428 maunds. The demand for lac products was somewhat better than in the previous year, the revenue realised by the sale of lac products at the Government Lac Factory, Bangalore, amounting to Rs. 8,189-3-4, against Rs. 5,674-7-8 in 1933-34. The chief products manufactured and sold during the year were washed lac, sealing wax and lac polish.

Creosote Plant.

207. The creosote plant at Bhadravati treated 88,709 c. ft. of timber, made up of *balagi* poles, jungle wood sleepers, scantlings and fencing materials. In addition to the above 4,625 bamboo pegs and 25,535 bamboo splits were also treated.

Finance.

208. The demand for the year was Rs. 15,01,004-5-0. Including the net receipts by the sale of sandal oil, the total demand for the year was Rs. 25,40,849. Out of the total sum of Rs. 28,60,268-15-10, including the opening balance of Rs. 3,19,419-15-10, a sum of Rs. 26,07,616-9-1 was realised during the year and a sum of Rs. 37,452-4-10 was written off the accounts. The closing balance

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

was Rs. 2,15,200-1-11. The expenditure of the Department under Conservancy and Works was Rs. 6,06,177.

General.

209. The demand for forest produce was generally slack owing to unsatisfactory trade conditions. The market for *thangadi* bark continued to be disorganised. The Department participated in the Mysore Dasara Exhibition, and lac products were exhibited at the Exhibition held under the auspices of the All India Mahadevia Muslim Conference at Channapatna.

(xiii) Geology.

Leases and licenses.

210. The number of mining leases, licenses and certificates of approval current during the year was 77, against 64 in the previous year.

The total area covered by mining leases and prospecting licenses was 23,690 acres 16 guntas; and the total rent and cesses recovered in respect of these blocks amounted to Rs. 14,401-3-3.

Minerals other than gold.

Minerals other than gold produced in the State included chromite, kaolin, magnesite and manganese.

Mining work by departmental agency.

211. The demand for the high grade chromite ore of Byrapur continued during the year. Seven thousand, seven hundred and seventeen tons of chrome ore were won during the year and 8,150 tons were sold, the excess being from the previous year's stock. The sale proceeds amounted to Rs. 1,35,550. The stock of ore at the close of the year was 2,826 tons. Out of 145·15 tons of graphite won from the Ganacharpur mine at Bowringpet, 105·361 tons were supplied to the Mysore Iron Works and 7 tons to the local pencil factories at Bowringpet. The sale proceeds amounted to Rs. 2,229-12-0. Refractory clay, kaolin, felspar and white quartz were mined and supplied to the Government Porcelain Factory.

The Mysore Iron Works mined 34,641 tons 18 cwts. of iron ore, 728 tons 10 cwts. of manganese ore and 3,501 tons of limestone.

Geological Survey.

212. The following areas, comprising about 470 square miles, were surveyed for special purposes: -

(1) Sixty square miles in parts of the Hole-Narsipur taluk to ascertain the origin and extent of the kyanite staurolite schists and the asbestos-bearing rocks.

(2) One hundred and seventy square miles in parts of the Harihar, Honnali, Shikarpur and Shimoga taluks to classify and correlate the iron ores and limestone formations.

(3) Twenty square miles near Sivapur in the Tarikere taluk, to determine the nature and origin of the conglomerates.

(4) Twenty square miles in the vicinity of Closepet, to ascertain the causes and the extent of variations in the granitic rocks of the area.

(5) Two hundred square miles in parts of the Hoskote, Chikballapur, Sidlaghatta and Devanhalli taluks to study the mode of occurrence and origin of the lateritic masses of the areas.

Mineral Survey.

213. During the course of the geological survey, a fine slaty schist capable of being split into thin slabs was found near Guyihal in Hiriyur taluk. Investigation regarding the available quantity and the possibility of utilising it and other similar deposits as ordinary paving slabs are in progress.

Finance.

214. The total mining revenue (other than royalty on gold) was Rs. 1,65,635-8-8. The departmental expenditure for the year was Rs. 44,327-15-8.

(xiv) Mines and Explosives.

Gold Mines.

215. As in the calendar year 1933 mining operations were carried on in 1934 in four mines on the Kolar Gold Fields, *viz.*, the Mysore, Champion Reef, Ooregaum and Nundydroog Mines. The year's operations resulted in an output of 321,133·184 ozs. of fine gold and 25,491·22 ozs. of silver, which figures show a decrease of 14,640·745 ozs. of gold and 680·830 ozs. of silver, compared with the previous year's production. The total value realised rose, however, to £2,211,289-19-8, an increase of £123,873 over the figure for the previous year, owing to the higher prices. The total dividends paid by the companies managing the mines during the year amounted to £504,621-10-0. The

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

royalty payable to Government on the gold and silver produced and on the dividends or "adjusted profits" amounted to £188,377-1-11, against £116,108-15-4 in 1933. Inclusive of the previous year's balance of Rs. 3,47,184-6-0, the total demand for the year under royalty on gold and silver was Rs. 19,64,201-8-0. The collections during the year amounted to Rs. 15,84,752-12-0.

The total quantity of fine gold produced from the commencement of mining operations in 1882 to the end of the year 1934 was 17,909,069·895 ozs., of a total value of £79,512,815-12-3, and the dividends and royalty paid amounted to £23,930,100-1-2 and £4,277,478-17-0, respectively.

Mining labour

216. The number of persons employed in the mining industry was 22,640. Of this number, 21,514 were employed in gold mining and the rest in mining other minerals. Of the 21,514 persons employed in gold mining, 338 were Europeans, 466 Anglo-Indians and 20,710 Indians. 13,161 persons were employed underground and 8,353 on the surface. Of the latter, 1,070 were women and 502 children under 12 years of age. The working hours underground and on the surface remained the same as in the previous year. The average monthly wages paid to European and Indian employees for different classes of work were £42·03 and Rs. 31·64, respectively.

Accidents.

217. The total number of accidents increased from 284 to 336. Of these, 46 were fatal, 280 serious and 10 not connected with mining. Enquiries were instituted in all cases As a result it was found that 19, or 5·83, per cent, were due to negligence, 19, or 5·83 per cent,were due to recklessness, and 288, or 88·34 per cent, were classed as unavoidable. In the 46 fatal accidents, 56 persons were either killed or died as a result of injuries received, giving a mortality of 2·47 per 1,000 persons employed, against 2·53 per 1,000 in 1933. There were eight accidents which involved two or more fatalities; and they accounted for the death of 18 persons. Classified according to causes, 10 accidents due to rockbursts accounted for 15 deaths, 18 accidents due to falling in shafts, stopes, etc., accounted for 21 deaths, two accidents due to explosives accounted for three deaths, and the

remaining accidents were due to other causes. Nine accidents which did not involve any casualties were reported under the Mining Rules.

Compensation.

218. One hundred and twenty-six claims for compensation, relating to 47 fatalities, three cases of permanent total disablement, and 76 of permanent partial disablement, arose from accidents in the mines on the Kolar Gold Fields and the compensation awarded amounted to Rs. 62,895-11-0. In addition, compensation amounting to Rs. 22,762-5-0 was paid in cases of temporary disablement.

Prosecutions

219. There were 24 prosecutions during the year in respect of theft and illegal possession of mining materials, involving 31 persons, of whom 26 were convicted. Thirty-six prosecutions were also launched for breaches of the Mines Regulation. Seven persons were prosecuted in connection with accidents, and all of them were convicted.

Explosives.

220. During the year, eight licenses were granted by Government for the possession and sale of specified explosives (other than fulminates) from magazines and the District Magistrates issued 734 licenses for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives.

All the main and subsidiary magazines included in the licenses granted by Government for the possession of specified explosives in bulk and all the daily supply magazines at important shaft heads were inspected by the officers of the department. The total number of inspections of premises carried out during the year by the magisterial and police officers was 572. There were in all 57 accidents due to explosives, resulting in the death of 22 persons and serious injuries to 65 others. Seven accidents occurred on the Kolar Gold Fields, resulting in the death of three persons and serious injuries to seven others. Drilling into or intersecting sockets was the cause of the accidents in the mines.

Petroleum.

221. One hundred and fifty-three licenses were issued under the Mysore Petroleum Regulation and Rules, of which 127 licenses were for the import, transport and possession of dangerous petroleum and 26 for non-dangerous petroleum. The total amount of license fees realised during the year was Rs. 3,343.

The total quantities of dangerous petroleum and kerosene imported into the State during the calendar year 1934 were 1,588,205 and 3,907,794 gallons, respectively.

Carbide of Calcium Rules.

222. Five licenses for possession were granted under the Carbide of Calcium Rules, with a fee realisation of Rs. 25.

(xv) Public Works.

General.

Buildings.

223. The Vani Vilas Hospital for Women and Children was completed, and was graciously opened by His Highness the Maharaja in March 1935. The new block of the Central Institute for Defectives at Mysore was opened by His Highness the Yuvaraja in the same month. Other important buildings completed during the year were the District Board Office at Tumkur, the Maternity Hospital at Chickmagalur, the administrative block of the McGann Hospital at Shimoga, and the Maternity block of the Sri Chamarajendra Hospital at Hassan. The Sir Puttanna Chetty Town Hall was nearing completion at the end of the year, while the work on the Technological Institute at Bangalore and the Medical College buildings at Mysore made good progress. The construction of a Children's Hospital at Bangalore at an estimated cost of Rs. 64,000 and of the Bangalore District Board Office building at a cost of Rs. 65,670 has been taken in hand.

Bridges

224. The bridge over the Kabbini was nearing completion. The Government of India have allotted a sum of Rs. 1¼ lakhs, or half the cost of the work, whichever is less, from the Road Fund account for a bridge over the Cauvery at Ramanathpur, which has long been felt to be necessary to develop the remote parts of the Mysore and Hassan districts and the adjoining Province of Coorg.

Roads.

225. Deviation of the Madras-Cannanore road near Channapatna, improvements to the ghat portion of the Avinahalli-Karur road, leading to Bhatkal in the Shimoga Division, and of the ghat portions of the Vastara-Koppa and Kadur-Mangalore roads were the important original works that were in progress.

Experiments on surface treatment of roads by the construction of slabbed trackways to avoid formation of longitudinal ruts and the application of waste molasses to the road surface for binding the metal were conducted in the vicinity of Bangalore and on the Bangalore-Mysore road.

Irrigation.

226. A new Circle of Superintendence was created in March with headquarters at Mysore, to ensure close and continuous attention to the development of irrigation under the Krishnaraj Sagar and allied works. Conferences of the representatives of the Governments of Madras, Hyderabad, Bombay and Mysore were held in July 1934, and again in October 1934, with a view to arriving at an agreement regarding the utilisation of the waters of the Thungabhadra and its tributaries. The deliberations of the conferences having proved inconclusive, the matter is now before the Government of India.

227. The progress on irrigation works was satisfactory. The Hirege tank and the Nugu anicut and channel works in the Mysore District were completed. The first stage of the protective works to the Vani Vilas Sagar in the Chitaldrug District was nearly completed. The other irrigation works in progress were the Maralvadi tank in the Bangalore District, the Kamasamudra tank in the Kolar District, the Tumbadi tank, the Dalavoy tank and the Chandanahalli anicut in the Tumkur District, and the new Kudlur anicut channel in the Hassan District. Special works were in progress in connection with the Anjanapur Reservoir, the channels under the Bhadra anicut and the new Chamraj Sagar and Water Works, the total outlay on all these works being Rs. 6,48,149. Under the Maralvadi tank, 150 acres of land were brought under cultivation. Seven hundred and fifty acres of land were brought under cultivation under the Nidasale tank. Water for irrigation was made available in the left channel of the Dalavoy tank, Chicknayakanhalli taluk.

Grant and Outlay.

228. The final grant for the year under all heads amounted to Rs. 59,92,650, against which an outlay of Rs. 65,36,587 was incurred. In addition to the above expenditure, an outlay of Rs. 5,60,446 was

incurred from other sources such as contributions. The total outlay for the year was thus Rs. 70,97,033.

Revenue Irrigation Works.

229. The expenditure during the year under the head Irrigation Works (original) Charged to Revenue amounted to Rs. 9,62,062 including the expenditure of Rs. 1,33,119 incurred on this account under Krishnaraj Sagar and allied works.

River Channels.

There was no change in the length of the river channels (outside the area served by the Krishnaraj Sagar) or in their *atchkat.*

Civil Works, Buildings.

230. The expenditure on buildings amounted to Rs. 3,44,498. Repairs to the extent of Rs. 1,32,376 were carried out.

Communications—Original and repairs.

231. A sum of Rs. 2,26,561 was spent on new roads and bridge works. An expenditure of Rs. 8,00,555 was incurred by way of annual maintenance and on special repairs.

Vani Vilas Sagar and channels.

232. Continuous supply for irrigation was given throughout the year. Garden cultivation is becoming extensive as a result of concessions shown to the raiyats. In order to conserve the stock of water in the reservoir and to encourage the growth of garden crops and also to facilitate the channels being kept in an efficient condition, it was ordered that the supply of water for irrigation under the lake should be intermittent, but that continuous supply might be allowed in summer in the years when the level of the lake on 1st November preceding is not below 120 feet.

District Board Funds.

233. The grant sanctioned under this head was Rs. 6,21,664, against which an expenditure of Rs. 10,53,205 was incurred.

Other Funds.

234. An outlay of Rs. 41,269 was incurred on account of military works. The construction of the Quarter Guard Office for the Mysore Lancers at Hebbal and the conversion into barracks of the last line of the sepoys' huts were completed. Improvment to the water-supply for the Mysore Horse at Mysore, and the laying of a separate water main from the combined Jewell Filters to the military area at Hebbal were undertaken. An expenditure of Rs. 23,708 was incurred under repairs.

The grant under Irrigation Cess Fund was Rs. 3,59,211, and the outlay incurred was Rs. 4,12,392.

The construction of the Chamarajendra Sanskrit College, Bangalore, was completed. The construction of the assembly hall and works connected with the dome and portico of the Medical College at Mysore were in progress.

Contribution Works.

235. The Public Works Department carried out also deposit works, financed from Muzrai and Municipal Funds and from other sources not specified in the budget, such as, grants from the Imperial Government and contributions from private bodies or persons. Of the expenditure under this head, amounting to Rs. 5,60,446, a sum of Rs. 5,53,951 was direct expenditure on works and repairs. Of this, Rs. 17,740 was spent on irrigation works, Rs. 3,50,412 on civil buildings, Rs. 15,670 on communications and Rs. 1,70,129 on miscellaneous public improvements.

Tanks.

236. The number of minor tank works in progress was 220, of which 75 were completed, the outlay incurred thereon being Rs. 98,304.

Water Supply-- Chamaraj Sagar and Water Works.

237. The outlay on the maintenance of the old and new Chamaraj Sagar and Water Works, was, respectively, Rs. 1,07,889 and Rs. 4,00,023. The Hessarghatta system and the pumping plant at Soldevanhalli were retained as a stand-by. An estimate amounting to Rs. 1,90,000 for laying an industrial main of 18" diameter from the combined Jewell filters up to the Bangalore Silk, Wollen and Cotton Mills was sanctioned, as a first stage of a larger scheme of improving the water supply in certain extensions of the Bangalore City. The quantity of water pumped from the Chamaraj Sagar and the Hessarghatta tank during the year was 1955·86 million gallons, and the consumption of water in the City and the Civil and Military Station was, respectively, 1096·13 and 640·23 million gallons.

Establishment, Tools and Plant.

238. The charges under Establishment amounted to Rs. 11,22,059 and the expenditure under Tools and Plant to Rs. 41,304.

Relief Works.

239. Owing to adverse seasonal conditions relief works were started in the Districts of Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur and Mysore. An additional grant of Rs. 1,48,500 was sanctioned for the purpose, which was utilised on restoration of tanks, widening embankments of roads and breaking metal for use on roads.

Krishnaraj Sagar and Allied Works.

Administrative measures.

240. The post of Deputy Chief Engineer was abolished, and a Circle for the Krishnaraj Sagar Works was newly constituted with headquarters at Mysore and jurisdiction over the Krishnaraj Sagar, Irwin Canal and Lower Channels Divisions. The headquarters of the Bhadra Reservoir Project Division were transferred from Shimoga to Mysore and its control vested in the Irrigation Circle.

Joint Gaugings.

241. The joint checking of zeros of the gauges and the taking of cross-sections of the Cauvery, Hemavathi and Lakshmanathirtha at the three standard stations were carried out in accordance with the 1924 agreement with the Madras Government. The discharge curves of the Lakshmanathirtha, Right and Left Bank Low Level Canals from the Krishnaraj Sagar, and of the Power Channel at Sivasamudram were verified by actual gaugings jointly with the gauging officers of the Madras Government. The Irwin Canal was also gauged to derive a calibration curve of discharge for a site gauge. Joint gaugings at the reservoir by volumetric method which were started in the summer of 1931 to determine the co-efficients of discharge for the sluices in the Krishnaraj Sagar Dam were continued. The observations have been carried out, so far, for all the sluices except the plus 114 automatic gates.

Krishnaraj Sagar Dam Works.

242. The principal works carried out at the Krishnaraj Sagar Dam were an improvement of the general appearance of the north end, concreting the road over the waste weir and molassing the road surface over the remaining length, lowering the parapets at certain places to afford a better view of the Brindavan Gardens, and carrying out protective works to the waste weir valley and the draft channels.

Reservoir level.

The maximum inflow into the reservoir was 79,066 cusecs, against 66,578 cusecs during the previous year and 74,258 cusecs in 1932-33. The water level in the reservoir rose to 120′ above the bed of the river, any further rise being prevented by suitable regulation. The reservoir level on 30th June 1935, was 82·67.

Brindavan Gardens.

Further improvements were effected to the Brindavan Gardens on the south and north banks by installing additional fountains, ornamental electric lamp posts and submersible lights. Three new pavilions were constructed during the year. The gardens continued to attract an increasingly large number of visitors from all parts of India.

The Irwin Canal.

243. The works carried out under the Irwin Canal to the end of the previous year rendered it possible to afford irrigation facilities for about 56,000 acres. In 1934-35 against the grant of Rs. 68,300, an outlay of Rs. 89,992 was incurred. The total outlay on the canal works from the commencement amounts to Rs. 1,52·65 lakhs, against a revised estimate amounting to Rs. 1,98·07 lakhs. An extent of nearly 235 acres was acquired at a cost of Rs. 16,017. The total extent acquired for the Irwin Canal since its commencement is 2,650 acres, involving a cash compensation of Rs. 3,27,890 in addition to the award of 172 acres of land in exchange. The main items of work executed under the several branches taking off from the canal are mentioned below :—

Cauvery Branch.

All the works on the Cauvery Branch canal having been completed during the previous year, the work done during the year was confined to the construction of accommodation bridges, distributaries and their outlets and service roads. The outlay incurred was Rs. 34,047 and the total outlay to end of the year Rs. 14,53,472.

Maddur Branch.

The works carried out on the Maddur Branch canal during the year related to the construction of notches and outlets in the distributaries, and of controlling arrangements for the outlets and protective works for the rapids along the channel. The construction of a regulator across the Maddur Branch at the place where the Keragod Branch takes off from it was started during the year. The outlay incurred during the year on the Maddur Branch was Rs. 49,589 and the total outlay to end of June 1935 was Rs. 2,50,646.

Keragod Branch.

The tail end distributaries of the Keragod Branch canal were completed. A new distributary in the 8th mile was started during the year and is making good progress. With the completion of this distributary, the entire extent of 14,000 acres of land contemplated

in the project under the Keragod Branch will have been served with water. The outlay on the work during the year was Rs. 42,778 and the total outlay to end of the year was Rs. 2,74,843.

244. The following were among the important questions considered by the Krishnaraj Sagar Working Committee during the year:—

Krishnaraj Sagar Working Committee.

(*a*) Control of malaria with the connected problems of Engineering, Public Health and Sanitation.

(*b*) Encouragement of garden and perennial crops.

(*c*) Provision of communications and other facilities in the canal tract.

245. The grant for irrigation works charged to revenue during the year was Rs. 1,35,850 and the outlay incurred was Rs. 1,33,119. The principal works under progress were the improving and extending of the Chickadevaroy Sagar and the Virijanadi, Hullahalli, and Ramaswami Channels, and of channels under the Sulekere and Maddur tanks.

Irrigation Works charged to revenue.

246. A sum of Rs. 72,264 was spent against the grant of Rs. 71,741 allotted for annual and special repairs of tanks and the river channels above and below the Krishnaraj Sagar Reservoir.

Irrigation Cess Fund.

(xvi) Electrical Department.

247. The Electrical Department was actively engaged in the extension of power supply to the smaller towns and villages. Service was given during the year to Gubbi town as well as to several villages in the Bangalore, Mysore and Kolar Districts. Estimates for the electrification of Krishnarajnagar, Hole-Narsipur, Hassan, Chikmagalur, Tarikere, Belur and Shimoga were under the consideration of the Government. The rate for power supplied to irrigation pumps was reduced from one anna to half an anna per B.O.T.U. The concession of charging a flat rate of 8 annas per light per month, subject to a limit of three lights of 30 watts for lighting installations in rural areas, was sanctioned as a permanent measure.

General.

248. The capital outlay during the year on hydro-electric works excluding Stock and Suspense and

Capital outlay.

the returns from Mettur, due to the dismantling of the lines and the station equipment, amounted to Rs. 6,73,257, and that on the automatic telephones to Rs. 2,080. An expenditure of Rs. 10,31,612 was incurred on work connected with the supply of power to Bhadravati; the transmission line portion of the work was almost completed by the end of the year. A sum of Rs. 5,25,421 was spent during the year in connection with electrification of towns and minor rural electrification schemes, power supply to irrigation pumps, extensions of power supply and improvements to distribution plant and buildings and works in connection with manufacture of electrical transformers. Service was extended to ten villages at a cost of Rs. 12,641. A sum of Rs. 22,777 was spent on supply of power to irrigation pumps. Extension of service to power and lighting installations was effected at a cost of Rs. 2,13,920; and a sum of Rs. 1,95,641 was spent on extension and improvements to the existing distribution plant.

The equipment of machinery in connection with the manufacture of electrical transformers has so far cost Rs. 24,838. The department had a net credit of Rs. 3,244 by the manufacture of transformers.

Depreciation Fund Works

249. The expenditure during the year from the depreciation fund amounted to Rs. 8,85,994, among the important works undertaken under this head being the dismantling of the Mettur transmission line and station, the replacing of the existing low voltage cables in certain street circuits of the A Station at Bangalore and the remodelling of the K. 1 and K. 2 lines. A sum of Rs. 4,04,000 was adjusted from this fund towards the write-off of the capital cost of the plant used at Mettur. The balance at the credit of the fund at the close of the year was Rs. 60,80,788.

Contribution and departmental works.

250. A sum of Rs. 1,02,307 was spent on works executed for the Palace and other departments of Government including the flood lighting of Brindavan, the Gardens at Krishnaraj Sagar.

Power Generation and Distribution.

251. The power generated during the year amounted to 200,754,040 B O.T.U., of which 158,111,264 B.O.T.U. were distributed to power lighting and pumping installations, against 156,370,863 B.O.T.U. in the previous year. The increased demand was

mainly due to the additional power taken by the gold mining companies and to the supply of power to places newly electrified. Four hundred and sixty-nine power installations and 3,421 lighting installations were added, bringing the total number in service to 3,123 of the former and 25,184 of the latter. Besides these, 13,044 street lights (inclusive of 2,010 ornamental lights), ten traffic columns, 55 flood light projectors and one electric fountain were in service. The number of lighting installations for advertisement purposes increased from 107 to 141.

Stores.

252. The value of the stores on hand at the beginning of the year was Rs. 22,29,935. Articles worth Rs. 16,52,161 were purchased during the year and the receipts due to transfers of stores within the department or returns from works, etc., amounted to Rs. 18,12,242. Stores of the value of Rs. 32,26,080 were issued or sold. The year closed with a balance of stores worth Rs. 24,68,258.

Workshops.

253. Materials costing Rs. 32,667 were obtained from the Central Industrial Workshop, Bangalore, for use in the several capital and maintenance works of the department, the value of raw materials supplied being Rs. 22,032. The Mysore and Sivasamudram Workshops supplied materials costing Rs. 53,685.

Laboratory.

254. One hundred and fifty-two transformers of three to ten KVA capacity were manufactured for use in the several sections, besides 12 auto-transformers (6 of 25 KVA and 6 of 50 KVA capacity) required for stepping-up voltages from 2,300 to 4,600 volts. Two bell transformers and several other special appliances such as relay coils and telephone shutter coils, were also constructed.

Interruptions and accidents.

255. The interruptions due to line troubles were only 17, against 56 in the previous year. There were six fatal accidents, of which three were due to electrocution.

Finance.

256. The gross revenue receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 57,60,850, of which a sum of Rs. 57,26,986 was payment for electric power and Rs. 33,864 payment for automatic telephones. Inclusive of contribution to the Depreciation and Provident Fund Accounts, the working expenses under both heads

together amounted to Rs. 18,38,743. The net revenue of the department was Rs. 39,22,107 against Rs. 35,90,362 in 1933-34. Deducting from this the interest on the total capital outlay (exclusive of that incurred on the Krishnaraj Sagar Dam in connection with the combined hydro-electric and irrigation scheme), less the interest on the Depreciation Fund Account, the net profit was Rs. 26,07,745, which works out to a percentage of 8·54 against 7·86 in the previous year. The total capital expenditure on the combined Hydro-Electric and Irrigation Works to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 7,50,97,415. The net revenue on the combined scheme amounted to Rs. 37,91,958, which gives a net return of 5·05 per cent, against 4·67 in the previous year.

(xvii) Railways.

General.

257. There was no addition to the total railway mileage in the State. The traffic on the State lines, both those worked by the Madras and Southern Maharatta Railway Company and those worked by the State Railway Department continued to show a downward trend both in passenger and goods earnings. During the seven years from 1928-29, the railways have lost nearly Rs. 17·78 lakhs, as a result either of competition by road vehicles or of general trade depression. Chief among the new facilities provided were a reduction in the third class fares on the narrow gauge line and the Mysore-Chamarajnagar line, a similar reduction in second class fares and the introduction of cheap week-end return tickets between certain stations. The question of extending the Mysore Railway from Chamarajnagar to Satyamangalam and later to Palladam is still engaging the attention of the Railway Board. This project is one that is vital to the progress of the State and to the preservation of much of the existing railway traffic against road competition. The Mysore Road Traffic and Taxes Regulation was passed by the Mysore Legislature in the course of the year. Under this Regulation highway transport will in future be controlled by a Traffic Board, which is enjoined to give due consideration to co-ordination of all forms of transport, including transport by rail,

The running of motor services by the Railway Department is also contemplated.

Open lines worked by the M. & S. M. Railway and the State.

258. The length of the Mysore State Railway lines worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company was 271·56 miles, of which 9·88 miles were broad gauge and 261·68 miles metre gauge. The length of the lines worked by the State Railway Department was 460·30 miles.

The total capital invested on all the State lines amounted to Rs. 609·51 lakhs, of which Rs. 36·36 lakhs were contributed by the District Boards and Companies. Out of the total Rs. 160·62 lakhs represent the amount of the sterling loan raised by the late Southern Mahratta Railway Company in 1886 for the construction of the Gubbi-Harihar section. The capital outlay during the year was Rs. 6·97 lakhs, of which Rs. 1·29 lakhs were spent on the improvements to the new line from Arasalu to Anandapuram.

The total gross earnings from all the State lines were Rs. 70·49 lakhs, the cash realisations, inclusive of adjustments, amounting to Rs. 70·84 lakhs. The working expenses, including the contribution to the depreciation fund and payment of surplus profits to companies, amounted to Rs. 53·26 lakhs. The resulting net revenue to Government was Rs. 17·58 lakhs, which gave a return of 2·88 per cent on the capital outlay.

Lines worked by the M. & S. M. Railway Company.

259. The gross earnings of the lines worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, inclusive of adjustments, amounted to Rs. 38·94 lakhs, compared with Rs. 37·41 lakhs in the previous year. There was a fall of Rs. 79,219 under coaching traffic and of Rs. 34,133 under goods. The working expenses amounted to Rs. 23·70 lakhs. After deducting the guaranteed interest on the sterling loan and the surplus profits payable to the Company, which amounted respectively to Rs. 6,40,000 and Rs. 63,000, the net receipts from the lines amounted to Rs. 8·21 lakhs, against Rs. 8·98 lakhs in the previous year.

Lines worked by the State.

260. The gross earnings of the lines worked by the State Railway Department amounted to Rs. 31·35 lakhs, against Rs. 32·59 lakhs in the previous year.

The ordinary working expenses of the year amounted to Rs. 23·26 lakhs. After deducting the guaranteed interest and surplus profits payable by Government, the net earnings from the lines amounted to Rs. 2·67 lakhs, against Rs. 5·71 lakhs in the previous year. The marked decrease in net earnings was due to the considerable fall in passenger and goods traffic and arrears of revenue left unrealised at the end of the year.

Depreciation Fund.

261. The opening balance of the Depreciation Fund was Rs. 7,68,047. A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs was contributed to the fund during the year from the revenue of the railways and by recovery of a portion from District Boards and Companies. After deducting a sum of Rs. 4,73,601 for renewal and replacement charges, there remained a balance of Rs. 7,94,446 on the 30th June 1935.

Stores.

262. There was a balance of stock worth Rs. 4,09,440 at the beginning of the year. Stores to the extent of Rs. 12,02,827 were purchased. The sales amounted to Rs. 11,83,473, leaving a balance of stock worth Rs. 4,28,794 at the end of the year.

Changes in train services.

263. Mail trains on the Bangalore-Mysore section were accelerated from 1st April 1935 by reducing the total time, including halts, from 4 to 3½ hours. Additional shuttle trains were introduced on the Mysore-Arsikere section.

Accidents.

264. The number of persons killed in railway accidents was eight, of whom two were railway servants. Seven persons were injured. There were 21 derailments and 14 engine failures.

(xviii) Posts and Telegraphs.

Post and Telegraph offices.

265. There were at the close of the year 542 Post offices, of which 4 were head offices, 109 sub-offices and 429 branch offices. Of these, 89 were combined offices and seventy of them were located at Taluk Headquarter stations. A new sub-office and a new branch office were opened during the year. The Telegraph office at Kalasa, which had been closed in 1933-34, was reopened on a non-guarantee basis.

Broadcast Receivers and Wireless Transmission Stations.

266. The number of licenses issued for the erection and working of broadcast receiver stations during the year was 150, against 75 in 1933-34. Of these, 79 were in the Kolar Gold Fields, 41 in Bangalore

City and 16 in Mysore City, and the rest in other parts of the State. The number of licenses issued for the erection and operation of wireless transmission stations during the year was four, against two in 1933-34. Of these, three were in the Mysore District and one in the Kolar Gold Fields. The amount of licence fees realised rose from Rs. 770 in 1933-34 to Rs. 1,540 during the year.

(xix) The Mysore Dasara Exhibition.

267. The Dasara Exhibition was held from the 9th to the 25th October 1934. The realisations from rent on stalls amounted to Rs. 5,665-4-0, against Rs. 4,733-12-0 in the previous year. The amount collected as gate-money was Rs. 8,528, against Rs. 8,324-4-0 in the previous year. Many of the Provincial Governments in British India and important Indian States participated in the exhibition, which also attracted several leading industrial firms. The International Labour office of the League of Nations furnished charts and posters describing the work done by that organisation.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(i) Revenue and Finance.

268. The Revenue collections during the year amounted to Rs. 3,67,65,874, showing an increase of Rs. 24,78,630 over the realisations of the previous year. The expenditure charged to Revenue was Rs. 3,68,44,929, against Rs. 3,65,08,875 in 1933-34.

The total receipts and expenditure, inclusive of Debt Heads, were Rs. 5,22,69,501 and Rs. 5,26,68,717 during the year, against Rs. 6,79,99,227 and Rs. 6,92,82,421, respectively, during the previous year. The cash balance at the close of the year was Rs. 1,01,41,663, against Rs. 1,05,40,879.

RECEIPTS.

269. The noticeable variations under receipts are explained below :—

A. Land Revenue.—Decrease : Rs. 6,69,772.

The decrease is attributable to the adverse seasonal conditions and to the remissions granted.

A.I. Mining, Royalty and Leases.—Increase : Rs. 10,36,069.

The increase is mainly due to extra revenue derived from royalty on dividends, according to the new agreement with the Kolar gold mining companies and partly to a larger amount having been adjusted on account of profits on working chrome mines.

B. Forest Revenue.—Increase : Rs. 1,34,686.

The increase is explained chiefly by (i) an improvement in the net receipts under sandal oil to an extent of Rs. ·78 lakh, (ii) the allowing of the net receipts under Creosoting Plant to remain under the Revenue head instead of transferring them to the Reserve Account as in the previous year, and (iii) an increase in the miscellaneous receipts of the department.

C. Excise Revenue.—Decrease: Rs. 2,41,486.

The fall is in the realisations under Arrack Duty and Shop Rent and Toddy-Shop rent and Tree Tax.

D. Stamp Revenue.—Increase: Rs. 1,32,283.

The increase is mainly due to the special receipt during the year of Rs. 1·16 lakhs from the Kolar Gold mining companies on account of stamp duty on the new mining leases. There was also an increase in the sale of stamped papers for copies.

E. Law and Justice.—Decrease: Rs. 15,216.

The decrease is due to larger refunds and to a fall in the amount realised from fees, fines and forfeitures.

E.I. Income-Tax.—Increase: Rs. 4,02,128.

The increase appears both under Income-Tax and Super Tax, and is mainly due to the larger amount realised from profits of mining companies.

F. Miscellaneous and Other Receipts.—Increase: Rs. 2,01,636.

A new head IV A. Miscellaneous Taxes was opened during the year to include the excise duty on matches and sugar. The revenue from the tax on betting which was previously shown under XIII Miscellaneous, was also brought under this head. The total amount realised during the year on the above items amounted to about Rs. 4½ lakhs. There was a corresponding decrease in respect of the tax on betting under XIII miscellaneous. Other noticeable variations under this head were a decrease of half a lakh in the amounts adjusted under unclaimed deposits, of 1·58 lakhs in the gain on sale of securities and an increase of Rs. 26,000 in refunds.

G. Miscellaneous.—Increase: Rs. 12,07,217.

There was an increase of Rs. 11·39 lakhs under interest on investments. Part of this, *viz.*, Rs. 5·04 lakhs, was due to a change in classification. There was also an increase in the amount of interest realised owing to large investments made at the end of 1933-34,

exchange of securities bearing lesser rates of interest for others carrying higher rates and additional investments made during the year. Larger realisations from sales of buildings explain the increase under Civil Works. The increase under Communications is accounted for by larger receipts under tolls on bridges and roads, motor license fees, fees for issue of brake certificates and miscellaneous items.

General Commercial Services.—Increase: Rs. 2,91,085.

The Railways (Revenue Account) exhibit a decline of Rs. 3·80 lakhs in net receipts, of which a sum of Rs. 3·03 lakhs appears under State Railways worked by Government and Rs. ·77 lakh under State Railways worked by M. & S. M. Railway Company. The increase of Rs. 3·23 lakhs under Krishnaraj Sagar Hydro-Electric and Irrigation Works is due to larger realisations from the Kolar gold mining companies, Government institutions and from power and lighting. The loss from Iron Works in 1934-35 was less by Rs. 2·34 lakhs. The Kolar Gold Field Water Works and Industrial Works have contributed increases of ·14 lakh and ·12 lakh, respectively. Under Chamaraj Sagar and Water Works, the increase of ·89 lakh is the net result of an increase of 1·14 lakhs under Gross Receipts and of ·25 lakh under Working Expenses.

Interest on Mysore Sterling Loan Sinking Fund Investments.—Decrease: Rs. 5,00,069.

As already explained above under the head G. Miscellaneous, the decrease is due to a change in classification.

H. Debt Heads (Net).—

The net credit of Rs. 61½ lakhs under Debt is due to the flotation during the year of a 3½ per cent 1951-58 cash loan of Rs. 50 lakhs for the purpose of discharging the 4 per cent M. & S. M. Railway Debenture Stock in 1936, and to the 4 per cent 1953-63 Conversion Loan operations (third series). The transactions under Insurance and Provident Funds resulted in a net credit of Rs. 17·48 lakhs, while, during the previous year, there was a net outgoing of Rs. 19·15 lakhs in consequence of the

investment of a portion of the balances at credit of the funds in the 4 per cent Conversion Loan issued in that year. The net incomings under Endowment and other Accounts were about Rs. one lakh more than in the previous year. Under Reserve Funds, a special contribution of Rs. 50 lakhs was made during the year to the Loan Sinking Fund Reserve, against Rs. 100 lakhs allowed in the previous year, and about Rs. 1½ lakhs was drawn from the Famine Insurance Fund Account to meet the outlay incurred on account of operations for the relief of distress. The transactions under Advances resulted in a net incoming of about Rs. 7½ lakhs, against a net outgoing of Rs. 14·70 lakhs during the previous year, as a result of larger net incomings under Objection Book and Industrial Advances.

EXPENDITURE.

270. The expenditure of the year under service and capital heads amounted to Rs. 4,56,08,245, against Rs. 4,95,52,158 in the previous year. The total decrease is Rs. 39·44 lakhs. The larger variations are explained below.

C. *Administration.*—Increase: Rs. 84,082.

A decrease of Rs. ·65 lakh appears under General Administration and this is due to the absence of expenditure under the heads Visit of H. E. the Viceroy and Round Table Conference. On the other hand, there was increased expenditure under Electric Lighting (·53 lakh), Tour charges of H. H. the Maharaja (·11 lakh), Saloon carriages (·09 lakh), Legislative Council, Representative Assembly and Publicity Office (·11 lakh). The saving (·30 lakh) appearing under Stationery and Printing Departments is accounted for by the absence of expenditure in the current year on account of purchase of machines (·20 lakh) and by increased receipts from paying departments (·10 lakh).

Shares in the Mysore Tannery of a book value of Rs. 53,560 were written off the accounts by debit to 17 Miscellaneous. This, together with an increased expenditure of ·11 lakh under Irrecoverable Loans written off, accounts for the bulk of the

increase of ·62 lakh under this head. The appointment of an additional Judge to the High Court partly explains the increase under Courts of Law. Under Jails, the small increase is due to increased expenditure under Rations and Dietary charges. Under Police, the increase is mainly due to larger expenditure under Equipment and Clothing. The increase of about half a lakh under Army is the net result of increases and decreases under a number of heads, the increases appearing chiefly under Non-commissioned Officers and Men, Feed and Keep of Horses and Mules, and Military Works and the decrease under Grass Farms. The decrease under Grass Farms is due to larger receipts realised than in the previous year and to reduced expenditure under Collection of Farm Produce.

D. Public Instruction.—Decrease: Rs. 1,47,181.

There was a reduction of Rs. half a lakh in the grant to the Mysore University and of Rs. 1·05 lakhs in the expenditure under Buildings.

E. Medical Charges.—Increase: Rs. 67,160.

The expenditure under the heads, Hospitals and Dispensaries, European Medicines and Instruments and Mental Hospital was in excess of that in the previous year.

G. Commercial Services.—Increase: Rs. 7,20,033.

Under Railways and Tramways a decrease of Rs. 1·46 lakhs appears under Lines under Construction. This is set off to an extent of Rs. 1·10 lakhs by larger outlay under Open Lines.

A decrease under Krishnaraj Sagar Hydro-Electric and Irrigation Works is accounted for by less outlay on Dam Works, Irwin Canal Works and Electrical Works. An outlay of Rs. 10·32 lakhs was incurred on account of power supply to Bhadravati. A sum of Rs. 8·94 lakhs was credited during the year to the capital account of the Cauvery-Mettur Project, representing value of materials removed from the line and outlay written off by debit to Depreciation Fund.

A decrease of Rs. 1·22 lakhs under Industrial and Other Works is due to reduced outlay

on Chamaraj Sagar and Water Works (.74 lakh) and on Mysore Silk Weaving Factory (·18 lakh). The Arts and Crafts Workshop was closed and the capital outlay incurred on it adjusted in the accounts of the year. This has contributed a decrease of ·32 lakh. Under Iron Works the increase of Rs. 11·58 lakhs is due to expenditure incurred in connection with the steel scheme.

The scheme of granting commuted value of pensions, which was suspended during 1933-34, was revived in the year, and an expenditure of Rs. 2,56,209 was incurred.

G. A. Special Contribution to the Loan Sinking Fund Reserve.—Decrease: Rs. 50,00,000.

The amount of the 3½ per cent 1951-58 loan of Rs. 50 lakhs floated during the year for the discharge of the 4 per cent Mysore and Southern Mahratta Railway Loan was credited to the Loan Sinking Fund Reserve as a special contribution.

H. Public Works.—Increase: Rs. 1,10,605.

The expenditure under Irrigation Works and Communications during the year was in excess of that of the previous year by Rs. 1·72 lakhs and Rs. ·91 lakh, respectively, while that under Civil Works was about Rs. 1·50 lakhs less. The increase under Communications is not real. An expenditure of Rs. 1·15 lakhs incurred on the T.-Narsipur and Akkihebbal Bridges was chargeable to District Funds, but had been charged off under the head Communications in previous years. This sum was adjusted during 1933-34 by credit to this head.

I. Pensions.—Increase: Rs. 29,343.

Increases appear mainly under Commuted value of Pensions and Compassionate Gratuities.

J. Miscellaneous.—Increase: Rs. 2,15,018.

The noticeable increase under Interest on Debt and other Obligations (Rs. 3,38 lakhs) is mainly due to increased expenditure on account of interest on the 4 per cent 1953-63 loan and to the flotation during the year of the 3½ per cent loan of 1951-58. These increases are partly set off by (1) decreases under interest on the 5½ per cent

1938 loan, the 6¼ per cent 1940 loan and the 6½ per cent 1941-51 loan and on Savings Bank Current accounts and Fixed Deposits, and (2) by a reduction in the amount of interest paid to the State Life Insurance Fund during the year (about half a lakh), as a result of the investment during 1933-34 of a portion of the balance of the fund in the 4 per cent Conversion Loan 1953-63. The bonus paid during the current year on Savings Bank Fixed Deposits converted to the 4 per cent 1953-63 loan was also Rs. 1·15 lakhs less than in 1933-34. The decrease under Public Health is mainly due to the receipt during the year of a contribution of Rs. 10,500 from the Rockefeller Foundation for control of malaria and guinea-worm. The decrease under Co-operative Societies is mainly the result of a reduction in the contribution to the Land Mortgage Bank. Although the final net decrease under Grants for Public Improvements is small, large variations appear under several heads. Under Bangalore City Improvement there is a decrease of Rs. 40,000 due to the fact that the accounts for 1933-34 included a grant of Rs. 30,000 for improvement of water supply and of Rs. 10,000 for construction of a bridge near Sri Rampur in Malleswaram. The expenditure under Improvement of Water-supply in Towns, Improvement of Towns and Minor Municipalities and Tube Wells was also less. There was an increase of Rs. ·18 lakh under Mysore City Improvement Fund. Additional expenditure was incurred on giving grants-in-aid to Village Panchayats for carrying out relief works and for meeting expenditure in connection with the opening of a Rural Reconstruction Centre at Dodballapur. In connection with Distress Relief operations, an outlay of Rs. 1·33 lakhs on certain relief works was met out of the Famine Insurance Fund. This, together with the sum of Rs. 65,000 received from the Government of India towards half the cost of the outlay on the Kabbini bridge work, which was in the first instance credited to the Road Fund, was adjusted as Expenditure met from Reserve and other Funds. The increases on the above two accounts were counterbalanced by a decrease of Rs. 1·17 lakhs in the Mysore share of revenue from petrol tax received during the year

credited to the Road Fund and subsequently drawn therefrom, and of Rs ·04 lakh in the amount drawn as current interest on the Famine Insurance Fund. There was thus a net increase of Rs. ·77 lakh under the head Deduct—Expenditure met from Reserve and other funds.

K. Debt Heads (Net).—

The decrease under Investment Account was due to decrease in the amount of money available for investment. Under Savings Bank Deposits the net outgoings under current deposits were larger and this is partly due to the fact that, out of the balance held by the Kadur District Board, a sum of Rs. 10·23 lakhs was tendered for conversion to the 4 per cent State Loan 1953-63 in June 1935. The increase under Local and other Funds is due to larger outgoings under Municipal and City Improvement Trust Funds. The transactions under Deposits resulted in a net outgoing of Rs. 7·26 lakhs during the year, against a net incoming of Rs. 1·21 lakhs in the previous year, the variations appearing under all the heads.

Under Suspense Account the net outgoings during the year total Rs. 3·55 lakhs, against Rs. 1·90 lakhs in the previous year. Large variations appear in the transactions under the detailed heads Suspense account with the Accountant-General, Madras, Cheque suspense and Cash bonus on 6¼ per cent, 6½ per cent and 5½ per cent State Loan Bonds converted to the 4 per cent State Loan 1953-63. Under Loans also, the net outgoings are larger than in the previous year by Rs. 3·93 lakhs as a result of the transactions under Takkavi and Agricultural loans, Loans to Local Bodies, Loans to Societies and Notabilities and Loans for Restoration of Tanks.

271. The cash balance of Rs. 101,41,663 at the close of the year consisted of Rs. 46,38,676 in State treasuries, Rs. 48,67,864 in Banks in India, Rs. 6,15,123, being the equivalent of £46,134-4-11, with Messrs. Coutts & Co., London (of which £5,742-12-10 represented the equivalent of R. M. 70289·93 with the Berlin Bank) and a sum of Rs. 20,000 in transit.

The total face value of securities of different kinds held at the close of the year, excluding shares of private companies, was Rs. 561·19 lakhs, showing an increase of Rs. 16·39 lakhs over that at the close of the previous year.

(ii) Excise.

Country spirits.

272. There was a decline in the consumption of country spirits of almost all classes. The total quantity of spirits of all kinds manufactured during the year amounted to 2,37,166 gallons, against 2,03,203 gallons in the previous year. One lakh, forty-nine thousand, three hundred and forty-nine gallons were issued to bonded depots and medical, industrial and other institutions in the State, while 34,943 gallons were issued to the Civil and Military Station. Five hundred and seventeen gallons were issued for the manufacture of denatured spirit and 3,895 gallons for the manufacture of power alcohol for experimental purposes. The transport of spirits from the distillery to bonded depots continued to be under Government management. There was no change either in the location or in the number of these depots. Shops licensed for the sale of arrack numbered 529 and the issues to them amounted to 1,37,006 gallons, against 1,58,620 gallons in the previous year. The revenue derived from the sale of country spirits amounted to Rs. 17,86,896, against Rs. 19,60,827 in the previous year. The issues of rectified spirits from the Government Central Distillery, Bangalore, were 2,326 gallons. The number of shops licensed for the sale of special liquors, including jaggery arrack was 27.

Toddy.

273. There were 1,956 shops for the sale of date toddy and 371 for the sale of *bagani* toddy. Two lakhs, thirty-four thousand, five hundred and sixty-nine toddy-yielding trees were licensed both in and outside the State. The revenue realised from toddy was Rs. 31,60,849, against Rs. 32,43,051 in the preceding year.

Malt and Foreign Liquors.

274. The consumption of malt liquors was 19,081 gallons and of foreign spirits 29,700 gallons, against 18,375 and 31,473 gallons, respectively, in the preceding year. The revenue derived from malt liquors—

both in the shape of rental and duty—was Rs. 25,781. The revenue from foreign spirits—license fees and surcharge fees—amounted to Rs. 16,530. The number of licenses issued for the sale of foreign spirits was 69.

Intoxicating Drugs. (a) Ganja.

275. Two hundred and fifty-one shops were licensed for the sale of ganja. The consumption was 9,337 seers. The revenue amounted to Rs. 4,20,454.

(b) Opium.

There were 88 shops licensed for the sale of opium as in the preceding year, and the consumption was 839 seers. The revenue realised was Rs. 80,454.

Excise offences.

276. Cases reported under the excise and opium laws increased from 4,328 to 4,714 during the year. Of these, 769 were grave offences. Including 330 cases pending at the beginning of the year, the number for disposal was 5,044. Of these, 494 cases were placed before magistrates, and 4,089 cases were dealt with departmentally. Fines or composition fees were levied in 3,420 cases, the realisations amounting to Rs. 18,373. The Excise Intelligence Bureau and the mobile parties at Shimoga and Tarikere reported 218 cases between them.

Finance

277. The total demand under excise revenue, inclusive of arrears of Rs. 1,19,945, amounted to Rs. 57,15,959, of which a sum of Rs. 55,63,664 was collected and a sum of Rs. 12,984 was written off the accounts, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,39,311 at the close of the year. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 3,71,669. The incidence of taxation per head of the population was Re. 0-13-10, against Re. 0-14-6 in the previous year. The amount refunded to inamdars on account of toddy revenue was Rs. 50,657.

Excise Licensing Boards.

278. There were 39 Excise Licensing Boards as in the previous year. Seventeen shops were closed during the year. Of these, 6 were arrack, 4 date toddy, 6 *bagani* toddy and 1 ganja, shops.

Spirituous Medicinal preparations.

279. The Mysore Industrial Essence Factory was granted the concession of obtaining rectified spirit under bond for the manufacture of essences. The Government Industrial Laboratory, Bangalore, obtained 3,130 gallons of rectified spirits from Nellikuppam, 1,410 gallons from the Central Distillery,

Bangalore, and 590 gallons from the distillery at Mandya for use in the manufacture of medicines. Preparations containing 6,313·7 proof gallons of spirit were issued to the Government Medical Stores free of duty.

The duty realised during the year on spirituous medicinal preparations imported from Bengal and other places amounted to Rs. 13,848. Nineteen chemists and druggists were licensed for possession and use of rectified spirit in medicinal preparations. Five hundred and seventy-four gallons of denatured spirit were issued from the Government Central Distillery, Bangalore. Twenty-two licenses were issued to chemists and druggists for possession and sale of opium preparations and 60 licenses under the Dangerous Drugs Rules.

General.

280. Temperance propaganda work continued to be undertaken, mainly by the State Temperance Federation, at fairs, festivals and other occasions. The Federation received the usual subvention from Government. The Government Central Distillery was shifted from Bangalore to Mandya during May 1935, the distilling contract being granted to the Mysore Sugar Company, Ltd. The Company was permitted to conduct experiments relating to the use of alcohol as motor fuel. The rate of duty on alcohol contained in medicinal and other preparations imported from the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, was reduced to Rs. 5 per gallon. The rules regarding the import of spirituous preparations from Baroda were revised and the Alembic Chemical Works, Ltd., Baroda, were permitted to import medicinal preparations into the State on the authority of permits issued by the Excise Officers of the Baroda Government.

(iii) Income-tax.

General.

281. The general trade conditions did not show any marked improvement during the year. The income-tax revenue derived from the gold mining companies was higher because of the high price of gold and increased profit to the companies.

Assessment.

282. Notices calling for returns of income were issued in 9,336 cases. Returns of income were

received in 7,685 cases, of which 1,633 were accepted as correct. Accounts were called for in 5,545 cases, and were produced in 4,950. In 3,279 cases, tax was assessed on the basis of the accounts produced. The total number of persons assessed to tax was 5,184, including 108 companies and three registered firms. Applications under Section 27 of the Income-tax Regulation for cancellation of the assessment made under Section 23 (4) were received in 315 cases. In 169 of these cases the order of assessment was cancelled.

Demand, Collection and Balance. (a) Income-tax.

283. The net demand for the year was Rs. 16,55,715. A sum of Rs. 15,96,027 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 59,688 at the end of the year.

The incidence of income-tax per head of population was Re. 0-4-6 against Re. 0-3-10 in the preceding year.

(b) Super-tax.

The net demand of super-tax for the year was Rs. 7,79,527, and the collection Rs. 7,75,923, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,604 at the end of the year. Four gold mining companies were assessed to tax, the demand being Rs. 10,02,165 under income-tax and Rs. 6,60,610 under super-tax.

Appeals.

284. Six hundred and seventy appeals were filed, of which 386 were successful. In 20 out of 57 cases which came up for revision under Section 33, the assessment orders were modified. One case under Section 66 (3), was disposed of by the High Court of Mysore.

Expenditure

285. The total expenditure of the department for the year amounted to Rs. 59,916.

Exemptions.

286. The income derived from debentures issued by District Boards and Municipalities in the State, which carry interest at 4 per cent or less and the income of Khadi Vastralaya, belonging to the All-India Spinners' Association, were exempted from income-tax.

(iv) Stamps.

Stamp Revenue and Expenditure.

287. The total revenue from stamps amounted to Rs. 20,65,237, a net increase of Rs. 1,32,716 over the revenue of the previous year. The increase was mainly due to the realisations of about Rs. 1,15,000 from the Kolar gold mining companies, as stamp

duty on the new mining leases. The total expenditure of the department was Rs. 1,64,746.

Pauper suits

288. The amount due to Government on account of institution fees in pauper suits at the beginning of the year was Rs. 97,225-11-0, and a sum of Rs. 31,576-8-0 was awarded to Government during the year. Out of this total amount of Rs. 1,28,802-3-0, a sum of Rs. 6,790-9-8 was recovered and items aggregating Rs. 11,819-4-0 were remitted.

General.

289. The exemption of the land mortgage banks and land mortgage societies from the payment of stamp duty was continued for a further period of three years. The amount of duty foregone by reason of the exemptions amounted to about Rs. 11,500.

(v) Mysore State Life Insurance.

Official Branch.

290. Out of 2,510 proposals received in the Official Branch in 1934-35, 1,938 were accepted, 1,547 for first insurance and 391 for further insurance. Four hundred and forty-five were rejected on medical or other grounds. Out of the 1,938 proposals accepted, 1,741 resulted in policies for an assurance of Rs. 11,15,358, bringing in a monthly premium of Rs. 3,941.

The opening balance at the credit of the fund on 1st July 1934 was Rs. 1,20,23,615-9-7, including State Loan Bonds and other investments. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 15,20,340-8-3, of which a sum of Rs. 10,56,178-6-10 represented premium and other receipts, Rs. 3,60,595-5-10 interest on monthly balances, and Rs. 1,42,073-11-4 interest on State Loan Bonds. Exclusive of payment of claims in the shape of State Loan Bonds of the cash value of Rs. 39,150, the total payments amounted to Rs. 8,42,602-15-11, of which a sum of Rs. 7,77,108-8-3 was on account of claims on policies and Rs. 50,705-5-7 towards expenses of management. A sum of Rs. 11,969-7-0 was spent on the construction of office buildings. The closing balance at the credit of the fund was Rs. 1,26,62,203-1-11. The percentage of the year's total expenditure to the closing balance and of the cost of management to the premium income were 6·96 and 5·02, against 6·76 and 5·54, respectively, in the previous year.

• The total number of policies issued from the commencement of the undertaking to the end of the year under report was 50,671, of which 30,355 were for first and 20,316 for further insurance, and the sum assured was Rs. 3,61,66,362-6-0. The number of policies remaining effective at the end of the year was 29,459, assuring a sum of Rs. 2,48,56,941 for a monthly premium of Rs. 84,173-4-0. Of the remaining 21,212 policies, 20,798 policies, assuring a sum of Rs. 1,10,66,825-11-4, were completely discharged by maturity, death, surrender, cancellation or automatic adjustment. Bonus additions of Rs. 18,96,320 were paid on the discharged claims.

Family Pension Fund.

291. The Family Pension Branch is closed to new entrants. The fund opened on 1st July 1934 with a debit balance of Rs. 1,016-3-7. The total receipts during the year, including the adjustments of debit balances from the General Revenues, amounted to Rs. 2,276-3-7. The total payments on account of pensions amounted to Rs. 1,260, leaving a nil closing balance at the end of the year.

Public Branch.

292. Out of 6,059 proposals for Rs. 55,23,800 dealt with in the Public Branch in 1934-35, 5,448 for Rs. 49,92,600 were accepted and 364 proposals were rejected, withdrawn or cancelled on medical or other grounds. Of the 5,448 proposals accepted, 4,943 resulted in the issue of policies assuring Rs. 44,51,800 for an annual premium of Rs. 2,44,802-9-0. Sums aggregating Rs. 1,31,128-5-10 were paid in discharge of 124 death claims, Rs. 88,101-4-0 in discharge of 99 matured policies and Rs. 27,461-10-6 in discharge of 310 policies which were surrendered. The opening balance of the fund on 1st July 1934 was Rs. 41,51,413-11-2. Receipts and payments during the year amounted to Rs. 12,75,813-8-5 and Rs. 6,19,392-11-10, respectively. The closing balance on 30th June 1935 was Rs. 48,07,834-6-9.

General.

293. Loans both in cash and towards adjustment of premia due were granted during the year to the extent of Rs. 2,28,872-10-4. At the end of the year, a sum of Rs. 4,05,113-3-10 was outstanding against insured persons on account of loans granted to them. With a view to the extension of the usefulness of the Public Branch, the maximum

insurable age was raised under all the tables. In order to grant larger representation on the Committee to policy-holders in the Public Branch, the number of elected members representing them was increased from three to five. The question of passing an Insurance Regulation in Mysore on the lines of the India Assurance Companies Act in British India is under the consideration of Government.

(vi) Government Savings Banks.

Savings Banks.

294. The number of accounts on the books at the close of the year under review was 67,408. The aggregate amount at credit was Rs. 1,62,26,539, or Rs. 29,80,238 less than in the previous year and the average balance at the credit of a depositor was Rs. 241. The amount at the credit of the public, after excluding special deposits on behalf of funds, was Rs. 1,50,56,285, giving an average balance of Rs. 259 at the credit of a depositor. Fresh deposits amounted to Rs. 76,18,210 and withdrawals to Rs. 1,04,45,324. The withdrawals exceeded the deposits in all the districts except Chitaldrug. The amount at the credit of accounts of Village Panchayets and other special funds having more than Rs. 5,000 in each account, stood at Rs. 11,70,254. Interest on deposits amounted to Rs. 4,19,733, against Rs. 4,86,015 in the previous year. The fall of Rs. 66,282 is due partly to the heavy withdrawals and partly to reduction in the rate of interest. There was an increase in the number of depositors by 1,365. The number of depositors having balances of and above Rs. 5,000 on 30th June 1935 was 480, against 522, and the amount at their credit was Rs. 52,80,512, against Rs. 77,23,070 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 24,42,556. Excluding special deposits on behalf of funds, there were 402 depositors with a balance of Rs. 5,000 and above, and the amount at their credit was Rs. 41,10,253, with an average balance of Rs. 10,255 at the credit of each depositor.

Collecting Savings Banks.

295. There were six collecting savings banks, including those in the Bangalore and Mysore Cities. Four of them, *viz.*, at Bowringpet, Tumkur, Shimoga and Davangere were closed. Deposits to the extent o

Rs. 2,15,988 were collected during the year and Rs. 3,24,293 withdrawn, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 4,61,441.

Fixed Deposits.

296. The opening balance in the fixed deposit account was Rs. 1,42,98,192. A sum of Rs. 21,10,040 was received during the year, and refunds and repayments amounted to Rs. 12,13,050. The closing balance was Rs. 1,51,95,182. The amount of interest paid on fixed deposits during the year was Rs. 5,82,685.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE.

(*CALENDAR YEAR* 1934.)

(i) Births, Deaths and Epidemics.

General.

297. The state of public health was generally good. There was a decrease in the incidence of plague. Small-pox threatened to assume a virulent form, but this was anticipated and adequate measures were taken to check the spread of the disease.

Morbidity.

298. The highest morbidity rate was in Kadur District and the lowest in Tumkur District. The main cause of morbidity was malaria, which was responsible for 19·03 per cent of the total morbidity.

Births and Deaths

299. The numbers of births and deaths recorded during 1933 and 1934 were as follows :—

Year	Births				Deaths			
	Number of births	Male	Female	Rate per mille	Number of deaths	Male	Female	Rate per mille
1933 ...	117,920	60,214	57,706	17·99	106,009	54,015	51,994	16·17
1934 ...	117,302	60,484	56,818	17·74	113,591	58,612	54,979	17·18

On the basis of these figures the net addition to the population was 0·56 per mille. An excess of births over deaths was reported in four districts, *viz.*, Bangalore, Hassan, Kadur and Kolar. Deaths exceeded births in the remaining four districts. The ratio of male to female births was 106 to 100. The maximum number of births was registered in the month of November and the minimum in February. The birth-rate in the districts varied from 21·27 in Bangalore to 13·26 in Chitaldrug. The birth-rates recorded in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and in the Kolar Gold Fields area were 34·01, 26·59 and 49·69, respectively.

The highest death-rate, 21·95, *viz.*, was recorded in the Chitaldrug district and the lowest 13·55 in the Kolar district. The rates of mortality in the Bangalore and Mysore cities and in the Kolar Gold Fields area were 29·87, 23·01 and 30·81, respectively. The highest birth-rate in urban and rural areas, respectively, was 39·93 and 18·46, and the highest death-rate 25·11 and 22·62. Under mortality by age groups, the maximum was 83·59 among persons of sixty and over, the next highest being 79·87 among children under one year of age.

Infant mortality and child welfare work.

300. The number of deaths of infants under one year of age was 14,226, giving an average of 121·28 per 1,000 births, against 99·50 in the previous year. The highest infant mortality rate was 141·16 in the Tumkur District, the lowest being 100·07 in the Mysore District. In Bangalore City and the Kolar Gold Fields area, the rate of mortality was higher, being 179·56 and 176·06, respectively.

Baby and Health Week Celebrations were held throughout the State and the Mysore State secured the third place in the Imperial Baby Week Challenge Shield Competition and the second place in the Indian Empire Health and Baby Week Competition. The Vani Vilas Shield for the best Baby Week Campaign in 1934 was awarded to French Rocks. There were 17 Maternity and Child Welfare organisations working in the State. Ten of these were in the Bangalore District, five in the Mysore District, one in the Shimoga District and one in the Tumkur District.

The Gunamba Maternity and Child Welfare Trust maintained six Maternity and Child Welfare centres, two nursery schools and a creche at the Sri Krishnarajendra Mills. The Civic and Social Progress Association continued to maintain Maternity and Child Welfare centres in Bangalore and Mysore.

In order to organise Maternity and Child Welfare work under the Department of Health, Dr. (Mrs.) Erika Deussen Rosenthal, M.D., was appointed towards the close of the year as Organiser of Maternity and Child Welfare work in the State.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE

Chief causes of mortality.

301. The chief causes of mortality were the following:—

Names of diseases	Deaths	
	1933	1934
Plague	6,984	5,890
Small-pox	2,801	4,521
Cholera	90	346
Dysentery and diarrhœa ...	4,824	5,225
Respiratory diseases	3,314	4,389
Fevers	51,370	56,502
Wild animals	171	241
Other causes	36,455	36,477

Plague was prevalent in all the districts in the State. The number of deaths from plague was 2,106 in Mysore, 1,049 in Bangalore, 959 in Chitaldrug, 627 in Shimoga, 404 in Hassan, 180 in Kadur, 422 in Kolar and 143 in Tumkur. The highest incidence was in January, when more than one-sixth of the mortality for the whole year occurred and the lowest in May. Preventive measures were undertaken and 1,81,584 people were inoculated against this disease.

(ii) Progress of Sanitation.

Bureau of Epidemiology and communicable diseases. (a) Malaria.

302. Paris green continued to be used as a larvicide in malaria control stations. A sample prepared at the Government Industrial and Testing Laboratory was found quite satisfactory. By the use of *gambusia* (larvicidal fish) *A stephensi* were successfully controlled in wells in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore. All the tanks, wells, ponds and step-wells in the Irwin Canal area were also stocked with *gambusia*. Quinine was distributed free to patients suffering from malaria in this area and a spleen survey was made of 57 villages under the canal, both within and outside the quinine distribution area, in order to estimate the effect of quinine on the incidence of malaria. Quarterly examinations of spleens and blood were again made in the Marikanave area. Special malaria surveys were made of the villages under the Nidasala tank and the Borankanave reservoir in the Tumkur District

and also of Mandya town. Three papers were published in the records of the Malaria Survey of India embodying the results of scientific work done in this direction.

(b) Hook-worm.

The sub-assistant surgeons of dispensaries in areas heavily infected by hook-worm in the Shimoga, Kadur, Hassan and Mysore districts administered hook-worm treatment to 15,911 persons.

(c) Guinea-worm.

Guinea-worm control was continued in the Chitaldrug District. In most of the villages which were heavily infected, the step-wells were found to be prolific breeding centres of the cyclops. These wells were first treated with perchlorn and then stocked with a species of fish found to be useful in guinea-worm control. Kelagote, a village near Chitaldrug town, where this measure of control was tried three years ago, is reported to have been almost completely free from infection for the last two years.

Bureau of Health Education.

303. Over 120 cinema shows accompanied by health talks on subjects dealing with public health and sanitation, maternity and child welfare, precautions during epidemics, etc., were organised during the year, and witnessed by about 75,000 persons. Articles on health subjects, written in English and Kannada, were sent to the local newspapers for publication. Nearly five lakhs of posters and leaflets were distributed. About 15,000 copies of the several issues of the Mysore Arogya in English and Kannada were distributed among the public. A health and sanitation stall was fitted up by the Bureau at the Mysore Dasara Exhibition. It attracted much intelligent interest among the visitors.

Bureau of Rural Health.

304. The Rural Health Unit, Mandya, undertook an intensive vaccination campaign to check the spread of small-pox, which broke out in 24 villages included in the jurisdiction of the Unit. Free distribution of quinine was continued during the year. The Unit organised Baby Shows and Health Exhibitions at Mandya and Basral.

Bureau of Sanitary Engineering.

305. During the year 13 water-supply works were completed and eight were improved. Two hundred and forty-four samples of water were collected for examination. Four drainage works were completed.

Twenty-one sanitary works were completed in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and four improvement works were undertaken. Town survey work was completed in six places. Improvement plans were sent to eight Municipalities. Sixty new bore-hole latrines were put down and brought into use.

City Health Organisation.

306. In Bangalore City, 10,969 premises of all classes were inspected, against 9,869 in the previous year. Sanitary defects were noticed in 2,337 premises, and notices were issued under different sections of the Municipal Regulation. The terms of the notices were complied with in 724 cases and prosecutions were launched in 1,328 cases. Seven hundred and eighty-seven stray dogs were destroyed.

In Mysore City, 1,568 premises of all classes were visited by the health staff, and 991 notices were issued under the sanitary provisions of the Municipal Regulation The terms of the notice were complied with in 900 cases. Three hundred and ninety-five prosecutions were instituted during the year. The Health Laboratory undertook the analysis and examination of 258 samples. Two thousand two hundred and seventy-six stray dogs were caught and destroyed. In the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board area, prosecutions were launched in 60 cases under the by-laws. One thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight stray dogs were destroyed by strychnine poisoning.

(iii) Vaccination.

307. During the year 317,073 vaccinations were performed against 266,165 in the previous year. The percentage of success was 93·9 and that of revaccination was 38·1, against 83·4 and 23·4, respectively, in the preceding year.

The number of vaccinators employed during the year was 184, inclusive of 25 vaccinators employed in the two Cities and the Kolar Gold Fields area. The cost of the vaccination establishment, exclusive of the Vaccine Institute, was Rs. 66,372-9-8, against Rs. 66,349-13-11 in the previous year. The cost per successful vaccination was Re. 0-5-5, against Re. 0-6-5 in the previous year.

(iv) Vaccine Institute.

308. Both lanoline and glycerine lymphs were prepared at the Institute. The quantity of lymph produced during the year was 58,067 grains, against 58,581 grains in the previous year. The average yield per calf vaccinated was 111 grains.

The quantity of lanoline lymph issued within the State was enough for 339,029 cases and that of glycerine lymph enough for 50,315 cases. The income and expenditure of the Institute were Rs. 24,692-4-6 and Rs. 21,589-1-10, respectively.

Training in the technique of vaccination was given to 18 pupil compounders and 14 pupil vaccinators. Anti-cholera vaccine was kept in stock at the Institute.

(v) Hospitals and Dispensaries.

Number of institutions.

309. No new dispensaries were opened during the year The total number of patients treated in the several medical institutions in the State was 4,401,375, against 4,228,168 in the previous year.

In-patients.

The number of beds available for male and female in-patients were 886 and 1,044, respectively. The total number of in-patients treated in all the hospitals and dispensaries increased from 41,530 in 1933 to 45,695 during 1934, the number treated in the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, and the Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore, increasing from 5,703 and 5,837 to 5,745 and 6,340, respectively. Of the total number of in-patients treated, 30,133 were cured, 7,004 were relieved, 3,443 were discharged otherwise and 2,430 died.

Out-patients.

The total number of out-patients treated in all hospitals and dispensaries increased from 4,186,638 to 4,355,680, the number of out-patients treated in the Victoria Hospital and the Krishnarajendra Hospital being 97,253 and 76,529, respectively. The daily average attendance of out-patients was 8,499·66 men, 4,816·26 women and 7,703·04 children, or a total of 21,018·96, against 7,686·24 men, 5,371·99 women and 7,740·97 children, or a total of 20,799·20 in the previous year.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE

Operations.

The total number of surgical operations was 100,791. Of the patients 95,018 were cured, 4,863 relieved, 843 discharged otherwise and 60 died. Important operations performed in the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, and the Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore, were, respectively, 1,083 and 2,787 (including 1,060 operations on the eye) and the percentage of success was 91·4 and 94·3.

Indigenous Medical institutions.

310. The total number of patients in the Unani and Ayurvedic dispensaries was 1,176,919, against 1,166,394 in the previous year.

Prevailing diseases.

311. Seven lakhs, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one out-patients were treated for malaria, representing 17·09 per cent of the total number of out-patients. The incidence of the other diseases prevailing among out-patients treated is indicated below :—

Diseases.	*Number of out-patients.*
Diseases of the digestive system, except dyspepsia, diarrhœa, appendicitis and diseases of the liver	455,157
Diseases of the respiratory system, except pneumonia and tubercle of the lungs ...	432,516
Diseases of the skin, except ulcers ...	354,785
Diseases of the eye	339,088
Diseases of the ear	163,642
Diseases of the nervous system ...	97,587
Diseases of the liver	52,970
Ulcers	310,381
Pyrexia of uncertain origin	189,957
Injuries (general and local)	209,657
Dyspepsia	110,705
Diarrhœa	100,567
Rheumatic fever and rheumatism ...	95,292
Dysentery	80,136

X-ray and electro-therapy.

312. Thirty thousand, three hundred and thirty-five cases were treated by electrotherapy in the Victoria Hospital and 4,525 in the Krishnarajendra Hospital. The number of screen examinations made in the two hospitals was 1,039 and 1,473 respectively; the number of X-ray exposures 3,087 and 161, and the number of radiograms taken 4,732 and 1,857, respectively.

Dental diseases.

313. Three thousand, one hundred and twenty-six cases were treated in the dental department of the Victoria Hospital.

Midwives.

314. The number of midwives working was 282. They attended 22,823 cases, the average per midwife being 80 cases.

(vi) Special Hospitals.

Maternity Hospitals.

315. The numbers of in-patients treated in the three principal hospitals for women, *viz.*, the Maternity Hospital at Bangalore, the Vani Vilas Hospital at Mysore, and the Maternity Hospital at Robertsonpet during the year were 4,311, 2,128 and 1,487, respectively, against 3,592, 1,737 and 1,491 in the previous year. The numbers of out-patients treated in these hospitals were 23,942, 14,447 and 28,869, respectively, against 22,594, 12,028 and 27,890 in 1933, and the daily average attendance of out-patients was 242·33, 104·17 and 157·47, respectively, against 227·61, 147·97 and 154·53, in the previous year. The numbers of pupil midwives under training in these institutions were, respectively, 50, 21 and 11. The expenditure on these hospitals was Rs. 61,271, 29,192 and 23,875, against Rs. 63,504, 34,252 and 23,564 in the previous year.

Ophthalmic Hospitals.

316. The numbers of in-patients treated at the Minto Ophthalmic Hospital, Bangalore, and in the eye department of the Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore, were 2,744 and 797, against 2,596 and 684 in the previous year. The numbers of out-patients treated in them were 32,975 and 14,273, against 30,708 and 12,052 in the previous year. The numbers of operations performed in those institutions were 5,312 and 1,060, against 4,586 and 722 in the previous year. The Minto Hospital has been recognised as an institution for hospital attendance for candidates appearing for D. O. M. S. examination. Twenty qualified men underwent post-graduate training in the hospital.

Leper Asylum.

317. The total number of in-patients treated in the Leper Asylum, Bangalore, was 191, of whom 121 were new admissions sent to the Asylum from affected areas in the surveyed regions. The daily average attendance of in-patients was 79·12, against

73·28 during the previous year. The number of patients discharged was 90.

Leprosy Survey.

318. The leprosy survey was continued in the Maddur and Malvalli Taluks till July 1934, when it was extended to the T.-Narsipur Taluk. About 42 lepers were detected in the latter area and some valuable data regarding the incidence of the disease, the factors contributing to its spread, etc., have been collected. The preparation of a film on leprosy under the guidance of the Leprosy Relief Committee was in progress.

Epidemic Diseases Hospitals.

319. The total number of patients suffering from epidemic diseases admitted into the combined Epidemic Diseases Hospital and Leper Asylum, Bangalore, during the year was 710, against 556 in the previous year. Of the total number admitted, 295 were cured, 80 relieved, 105 discharged otherwise and 230 died, against 136 cured, 142 relieved, 87 discharged otherwise and 191 who died in the previous year. During the year, 419 patients were admitted into the Epidemic Diseases Hospital, Mysore, against 399 in the year 1933. Of these, 159 were cured, 90 relieved, 41 discharged otherwise and 129 died, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 203, 90, 7 and 99. The number of patients admitted into the Epidemic Diseases Hospital, Kolar Gold Fields, was 482, of whom 381 were cured, five relieved, three discharged otherwise and 93 died, against 249 admitted, 183 cured, two discharged otherwise and 64 who died in the previous year.

Tuberculosis Sanatorium.

320. In the Princess Krishnajammanni Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Mysore, 337 patients were treated during the year, against 246 in the year 1933. Of these 223 were relieved, 74 discharged otherwise and 37 died, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 174, 49 and 23. The total number of out-patients treated in this hospital was 437 with a daily average of 1·18, against 1,242 with a daily average of 3·50 in the previous year.

Mental Hospital.

321. The year opened with 164 patients in the Mental Hospital. Two hundred and fifty-eight fresh admissions were made, making a total of 422. Of these 256 were discharged and 31 died. The number of

patients remaining on 31st December 1934 was 135. The daily average of patients was 163·98. Out of 258 admissions, 111 were voluntary boarders and the rest were admitted by order of Magistrates. The amount realised from the paying patients was Rs. 5,689-5-11. The Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, contributed Rs. 13,585-11-1 towards the maintenance of patients admitted from the Station area. The total number treated as out-patients was 222, against 169 in the previous year. In addition to the patients coming directly to this hospital, cases are also referred from other hospitals, when a mental basis for physical symptoms is suspected. Children in various stages of mental deficiency are also presented for advice.

Construction of new hospitals.

322. The outstanding event of the year was the opening of the new ophthalmic block and the children's ward attached to the Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore, by His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore on 22nd June 1934. The radiology block of the Victoria Hospital was completed and the X-ray Department was shifted into this building in the early part of the year. The Sri Rukminiamma Maternity Hospital at Chikmagalur and the maternity ward at Hassan were completed. The Maternity Hospital at Krishnarajanagar and the maternity ward at Hassan were completed and opened by the Dewan.

Birth-control Clinics.

323. Birth-control clinics for the assistance of women whose health was likely to be endangered by further child-bearing, continued to be held in the major institutions in Bangalore and Mysore.

Donations.

324. Public support accorded to the department in the shape of donations by philanthropic persons amounted to Rs. 1,67,000. It is gratifying to note that donations are coming forward in an ever-increasing measure for the extension of medical relief in the State.

Expenditure.

325. The total expenditure on hospitals and dispensaries during the year was Rs. 15,09,558. Of this, Rs. 11,79,161 was met from the State funds. Contributions from District and Municipal funds amounted to Rs. 2,63,808. Miscellaneous receipts consisting chiefly of fees received from patients amounted to Rs. 62,181.

(vii) Public Health Institute and Chemical Laboratory.

326. In the bacteriological section, 9,065 specimens were examined during the year, against 9,107 in the previous year. Of these, 6,848 were samples of blood and 1,362 samples of water.

In the chemical section, 676 specimens were received for examination.

In the medico-legal section, 221 cases involving 657 articles were received for examination, against 200 cases involving 707 articles in the preceding year.

CHAPTER VII—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

(i) University of Mysore.

General.

327. There are eight constituent colleges and a medical school attached to the University. The total number of students in the University was 2,781, against 2,955 in 1933-34. Three hundred and sixty-two students passed in the final examinations. Nineteen of the successful students were women of whom two belonged to the Muslim community. Eighteen extension lectures were delivered during the year, and three lecture camps were conducted by the University Teachers' Association at Mandya, Chitaldrug and Chikmagalur. The lecture camps represent a new form of useful social service and have gained considerable popularity. The University granted a subvention to the second All-Karnataka Astronomical Conference held at Mysore.

Lectures and publications.

328. The laws of the University, codified into statutes, ordinances and rules were approved by Government and came into force during the year. The Finance Committee and the Standing Committee of the Academic Council were newly constituted and began to function. The course of studies and scheme of examination for the B. E. degree were completely revised, and provision was made for passed candidates of the Mechanical Engineering Branch to qualify in Electrical Engineering and *vice versa*, after taking an additional course of a year's duration in each case. The Pre-Medical course was opened during the year and the Pre-Medical examination held for the first time.

There were four issues of the *Prabuddha Karnataka*. The number of subscribers rose from 788 to 830. One issue of the University Journal was published during the year. The Kannada publication committee issued the following monographs.

(i) Tagore;
(ii) Trial and Death of Socrates;
(iii) Sri Ramakrishna Paramahamsa.

A monograph on Hygiene and Sanitation is in the press. The second volume of *Tarka Tandava* was published by the Oriental Library. The Editorial Committee appointed for the preparation of a comprehensive and authoritative English-Kannada Dictionary added 6,000 vocables in Kannada to the 4,000 rendered during the previous year.

Endowments, medals and scholarships.

329. An endowment of Rs. 1,000 for a gold medal to be awarded to a lady medical graduate for proficiency in Surgery and Midwifery was accepted from Mr. A. S. Rangaswamiengar, B.A., G.I.A.C., and another of Rs. 1,820-12-0 for a scholarship for Geology in the B.Sc. class of the Central College from the P. Sampat Iyengar Memorial Committee. The amount of the endowment for the A. S. Rangaswamiengar Prize for Chemistry was increased to Rs. 1,000, and a gold medal instituted instead of a prize. The total value of endowments at the end of the year was Rs. 3,63,482, excluding Rs. 16,973 in the revenue account. Out of 560 scholarships granted by the University, 267 were given to students belonging to backward and depressed classes and Muslim students.

Hostels unions and athletics.

330. The number of students residing in the University Hostels was 225. The inaugural address of the Mysore Union was delivered by Srimathi Sarojini Naidu, on the "Spirit of Youth." Two new features of the year were the activities of the photographic section and the social service sub-committee. The latter did excellent service in villages round about Mysore. Dr. Sir Radhakrishnan addressed the University Union on the occasion of the Union Day Celebrations and presided at the anniversary of the Philosophical Association of the Maharaja's College, Mysore. There were nine debates, including one inter-university debate, with members of the U. P. University Students' Federation, Lucknow, and eleven public lectures at the Bangalore Union. The University Rovers were reconstituted as the University Scout Group, with Dr. E. P. Metcalfe, D.Sc., F.Inst.P., Vice-Chancellor, as patron. The Sri Krishnarajendra Silver Jubilee Lecture was delivered by Lt.-Col. Sir Hassan Suhrawardy on "Food and Nutrition and their importance to Indian students and politicians."

Libraries.

331. One thousand, eight hundred and eighty-three volumes were added to the University Library, bringing the total to 24,304. The India Office Library is placing some of its valuable manuscripts at the disposal of the research scholars and members of the staff of the University. The Oriental Library has 15,839 volumes of printed books, most of them bearing on Sanskrit and Kannada literature and 10,591 manuscripts in Sanskrit and Kannada. Eight thousand three hundred and sixty-four printed books and 5,657 manuscripts were consulted in the library, and 4,730 printed books and 66 manuscripts were lent to professors and scholars for study.

Convocation.

332. The seventeenth Convocation of the University was held on the 31st October 1934, under the presidency of His Highness the Pro-Chancellor. Lt.-Col. Sir Hassan Suhrawardy, ex-Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University, addressed the graduates of the year. Three hundred and thirty-four graduates took their degrees in person and 24 *in absentia*.

Recognition of degrees and examinations.

333. The University of Madras recognised the examinations of the Mysore University as equivalent to its corresponding examinations on a basis of reciprocity, as suggested by the Mutual Recognition Committee of the Inter-University Board, except as regards the M.O.L., M.D., M.Sc. and LL.D. examinations.

Finance.

334. The receipts, including the Government grant of Rs. 8·75 lakhs, amounted to Rs. 12,29,891, and the expenditure to Rs. 12,99,291.

(ii) Education.

General.

335. Education is free in the primary and middle school stages. The results of the several public examinations were satisfactory. Scouting and the girl guide movement continued to make satisfactory progress. The medical inspection of students was continued in the two cities and in 13 taluk centres. In order to encourage the establishment of aided nursery schools of the Kindergarten and Montessori types, a set of rules was issued to regulate grants to such institutions. The third conference of Primary and Middle Schools in Mysore and the tenth conference of the Mysore Secondary Education League were held during the year.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Education weeks were celebrated in the Bangalore City and the Hassan, Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts. Rules framed for guidance in the management of Municipal High Schools were issued during the year.

On 31st March 1935, the total number of educational institutions, both public and private, was 7,715, with a strength of 317,390, against 7,692 institutions with a strength of 311,951 on the corresponding date of the previous year. The number of public institutions was 6,752, with a strength of 303,274, against 6,761 institutions, with a strength of 297,698, in the previous year. There was a decrease of nine in the number of institutions, but an increase of 5,576 in the number of pupils. The latter increase occurred both in the secondary and primary schools. The number of private institutions was 963 with a strength of 14,116. The different classes of public institutions with their strength are shown below :—

No.	*Kind of Institution*	*Number*	*Strength*
1.	Government ...	364	43,888
2.	Local Education Authority	4,908	210,497
3.	Aided ...	1,462	47,354
4.	Unaided ...	18	1,535
	Total	6,752	303,274

Institutions.

336. Girls, Mussalman pupils and students of the depressed and backward classes are granted special fee concessions and scholarships. There were 562 separate institutions for the education of women with a strength of 36,554. The total expenditure on women's education amounted to Rs. 6,98,185. There were 864 institutions for the education of Mussalman boys and girls. The total expenditure on Muslim education was Rs. 5,74,634. There were 568 special institutions for the education of pupils belonging to the depressed classes. These schools are being gradually amalgamated with the general schools. There were two institutions for the education of defectives, 17 industrial schools, four agricultural schools, one school of engineering and eight commercial schools.

The percentage of pupils under instruction to the total population of school-going age, calculated at

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

15 per cent of the total population according to the census of 1931, was 32·94 against 32·38 in 1933-34, the percentages for boys and girls being 50·7 and 14·4, respectively. The percentage of boys under instruction to the total male population was 7·6, that of girls to the total female population was 2·2 and that of boys and girls together 4·9. On an average there was one school for every 3·8 square miles and 832 persons. The following statement shows the percentage of students in schools of each grade to the total number of students :—

Grade of School	*Percentage*	
	Boys	*Girls*
Colleges	1·26	·22
High Schools	3·23	·81
Middle Schools	13·81	5·49
Primary Schools	79·40	92·74
Special Schools	2·30	·74

The average monthly number of pupils on the rolls in all public institutions was 300,918, against 299,574 in the previous year, and the average daily attendance was 238,486, against 223,211, or 79·23 per cent of the average monthly number on the rolls, against 74·49 per cent in the previous year.

Institutions for Oriental languages.

337. There were four institutions for the teaching of Oriental languages, with a total strength of 593, against 574 in the year 1933-34.

Secondary Education. 1. High Schools.

338. The number of high schools for boys increased from 30 in the previous year to 31, and the strength was 7,718. The average daily attendance increased from 6,533 to 7,123. The four vernacular high schools were abolished, on the introduction of a revised Vernacular Teachers' Certificate course of three years.

2. Middle Schools.

339. The number of middle schools for boys on 31st March 1935 remained at 293, but the strength increased from 32,289 to 33,578. The average daily attendance increased from 26,808 to 28,049. The increase in strength occurred mostly in urban areas. There were 106 practical instruction classes, imparting instruction in carpentry, tailoring, brass work and other vocational subjects. Of these, 99 were attached to boys' schools and seven to girls' schools.

3. Primary Education.

340. There was a net increase of 17 in the number of primary schools. The 5,735 primary schools had a strength of 216,721, of whom 29,276 were girls. The percentage of boys in the primary classes to the total male population of school-going age was 43·98, against 43·4 in 1933-34.

Special Instruction. 1. Training institutions.

341. Of the 11 training institutions on 31st March 1935, 8 were for men and 3 for women. They had a total strength of 806. Of these, 66 graduates were under training in the B. T. class attached to the Maharaja's College, Mysore.

2. Industrial and engineering schools.

There were 17 industrial schools with a strength of 1,487. The School of Engineering had a strength of 298, against 306 in the previous year.

3. Other special schools.

There were eight commercial schools with a strength of 789. Of these one was a Government institution, two were aided and five unaided institutions.

The Central Institute for Defectives at Mysore had a strength of 69, of whom 22 were deaf and 47 blind. The aided institution at Bangalore had a strength of 21.

4. Sanskrit schools.

The 79 Sanskrit schools had a strength of 1,966, including 122 girls. Of these schools, 52 were Sanskrit *pathasalas* and 27 *Veda pathasalas*. Four thousand and four hundred pupils in the general schools were also studying Sanskrit.

Results of Public Examinations.

342. The total number of applications registered for the S.S.L.C. examination of 1935 was 2,758. Of these, 2,717 persons sat for the examination for ordinary and supplementary certificates, and 1,436 were successful, 945 being declared eligible for the college course. The percentage of success among candidates for ordinary certificates was 61.

Out of 7,168 candidates who applied for the Middle School Examination, 7,060 appeared and 3,376 were declared successful. Two thousand, nine hundred and twenty-nine candidates were registered for the Lower Secondary Examination, 2,877 were examined, and 1,142 were successful. One thousand, one hundred and nine candidates sat for the commercial examinations and 442 passed. The percentages of success at these examinations were 47·8, 39·7 and 39·8, respectively.

The results of the several teachers' certificate examinations are tabulated below :—

Examinations	Number			Percentage of passes
	Registered	Examined	Passed	
Teachers' certificate examination—Secondary Grade (full).	64	64	21	32·8
Do (final) ...	3	3	2	66·7
Do Upper Secondary Grade (full).	36	35	11	31·4
Do (final only) ...	7	5	4	80·0
Do L. S. Grade (full).	117	107	26	24·3
Do (final only) ...	40	34	24	70·1
Moulvis' examination ...	10	10	8	80·0
Pandits' do ...	26	26	17	65·4
Sanskrit do ...	324	324	98	80·2
V. T. C. do ...	284	284	149	52·5

Out of the 154 women candidates who were registered for the S. S. L. C. Examination of 1935, 152 were examined and 95 came out successful. Five hundred and fifty-four women candidates appeared for the Middle School Examination, 538 sat for the examination and 315 were successful. At the Lower Secondary Examination, 553 women candidates out of 566 registered were examined, and 232 were declared to have passed.

The results in respect of women candidates at the several teachers' certificate examinations are tabulated below :—

Examinations	Number			Percentage of passes
	Registered	Examined	Passed	
Vernacular Upper Secondary Examination.	9	9	2	22·2
Teachers' Certificate Examinations.—				
(A) (1) Secondary Grade (full).	6	6	4	66·7
(2) Do (theory only)	...	..	...	...
(3) Do (practical only).	1	1	1	100·0
(B) (1) Lower Secondary Grade (full).	42	42	14	33·3
(2) Do (theory only)	...	...	1	
(3) Do (practical only)	2	2	2	100·0
V. T. C. Examination ...	15	15	8	53·3

Female education.

343. Of the 562 institutions for the education of women, two were Colleges, seven High Schools, 33 Middle Schools, 515 Primary Schools, three Training Institutions and two special schools. In addition to the 36,554 pupils in these institutions, 30,394 girls were studying in the general schools. The expenditure on female education amounted to Rs. 6,98,185.

Education of Europeans and Anglo-Indians.

344. There were three institutions for the education of Europeans and Anglo-Indians with a total strength of 286.

Muslim Education.

345. Of the 35,757 pupils in Urdu Schools, 10,645 were girls. In addition, 6,885 Mussalman pupils were studying in the general schools. The percentage of Mussalman pupils to the total Mussalman population of school-going age (taken at 15 per cent of the total population) was 95·10, and that of girls to the total population of Mussalman girls of school-going age was 55·73, against 50·7 and 14·4, respectively, for pupils of all communities.

Education of the Depressed Classes.

346. There were 568 special schools for the education of pupils belonging to the depressed classes, with a strength of 11,458. In addition 9,147 pupils were reading in the general schools. There were six boarding homes besides 12 aided hostels for the convenience of pupils of these classes, of which nine were for Adikarnatakas.

Village indigenous schools.

347. The number of village indigenous schools on 31st March 1935 was 963, with a strength of 14,116 pupils, of whom 1,708 were girls.

Adult education.

348. There were 70 schools for the education of adults, with a strength of 1,921.

Scholarships.

349. The total amount spent on scholarships during the year, excluding those of the University, was Rs. 1,23,600. Out of this amount, a sum of Rs. 53,775 was used for granting scholarships to students of backward and minor communities, Rs. 24,110 for boys and girls of the depressed classes, Rs. 11,510 for women and Rs. 4,770 for Mussalmans.

Free studentships.

350. Out of 8,301 students in High School classes, 1,167 enjoyed full fee concessions and 565 half fee concessions on account of their either being recipients of scholarships or being exempt from the payment of fees as belonging to certain specified communities.

In addition, 385 full concessions and 2,020 half concessions were granted to other students in the High School classes.

Hostels.

351. In the course of the year, an orphanage for Muslim girls at Mysore and an Adikarnataka Hostel at Shimoga were opened; and a grant was sanctioned to the Sri Ramakrishna Boarding Home at Bangalore. There were 103 hostels with a strength of 3,774 boarders, at the close of the year. These figures represent an increse of two hostels and 372 boarders over the figures of the previous year. Of the 103 hostels, five were attached to University Colleges and 98 to departmental institutions. Of the latter, 86 were for boys and 12 for girls. The hostels attached to the High Schools at Kolar, Hassan and Tiptur and to the District Normal School, Chitaldrug, were discontinued at the close of the year.

Boy Scouts.

352. Scouting continued to be popular and made satisfactory progress both in numbers and efficiency. The number of scouts of all ranks and classes on 31st March 1935 was 14,195, showing an increase of 957. The Scout Headquarters continued to publish its monthly journal *The Mysore Scout*. The Kannada journal *The Mysore Makkalu* was also published at Mysore. Scout rallies were held at Hoskote, Nandidroog, Chitaldrug, and Tumkur; the public continued to evince great interest in the movement. As a measure of rural reconstruction work, a night school was started, with the help of the Rovers on the Magadi road, near Bangalore, and fortnightly visits were made to the villages round about Bangalore, in the course of which talks were given to villagers. Competitions in First-Aid were held in January 1935 under the auspices of the St. Johns Ambulance Association, Mysore State Centre.

Girl Guides.

353. The Girl Guide Movement continued to progress satisfactorily. There were 1,100 Rangers and Blue Birds, with 29 Guide Companies, four Ranger Companies and 11 Blue Bird Flocks. Her Highness the Yuvarani of Mysore, the Chief Guide, was pleased to perform the opening ceremony of the Headquarters buildings on the 27th March 1935. Three shields were presented to the Association. Girl Guiding was organised for the first time in the Hebbal Military area.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Physical Education.

354. Cricket, foot-ball and hockey were the games most commonly played. Where space did not permit of these games, games such as volley-ball and badminton took their place. *Suryanamaskar* and *yogasanas* were included in the physical drill curriculum of some High Schools.

Medical Inspection.

355. Medical inspection of school children was conducted in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore and in some other municipal areas. The inspection of the pupils in the Vani Vilas Institute was continued on a self-supporting basis, the cost being met out of the fees realised. The Medical Inspectors at Bangalore and Mysore, in addition to examining the students medically, offered valuable suggestions in regard to the sanitary and hygienic conditions of the school buildings, accommodation, seating arrangements and other matters affecting the health of the pupils. Those at Bangalore were permitted to attend the Victoria Hospital in the mornings for two days in a week, to treat and prescribe for the students examined by them.

Finance.

356. The total expenditure on public instruction, including that on University education, amounted to Rs. 63,80,131. Of this amount a sum of Rs. 23,20,845 was spent on Government institutions, Rs. 21,12,222 on institutions managed by local bodies, Rs. 4,61,086 on aided institutions, Rs. 12,421 on unaided institutions, Rs. 2,88,700 on buildings, Rs. 1,41,600 on furniture and equipment and Rs. 10,43,257 on miscellaneous items. The total direct expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 49,06,574, or 76·90 per cent of the total expenditure.

The amounts spent on education in the different grades were as follows :—

Grade of Education.		*Direct Expenditure.*	*Percentage of direct Expenditure to the total.*
University	...	7,80,544	12·24
Oriental Colleges	...	48,400	·75
High Schools	...	5,51,515	8·64
Middle Schools	...	8,51,069	13·34
Primary Schools	...	22,93,043	35·94
Training Institutions	...	2,02,270	3·17
Technical Schools	...	1,79,733	2·82

The total expenditure during 1934-35 on education for women, including University education but excluding scholarships, buildings and equipment was Rs. 6,98,185 and was met from the different sources noted below :—

Source.			*Amount.*
State Funds	...	...	5,31,562
Local Funds	...	...	72,816
Municipal Funds	...	...	30,526
Fees	...	...	9,430
Other sources	...	...	53,851

The total amount spent on educational institutions for Mussalman boys and girls was Rs. 5,74,634.

The receipts under the head of Elementary Education, inclusive of the opening balance of Rs. 3,76,130 and exclusive of the invested balance of Rs. 4,72,375, amounted to Rs. 26,86,966.

The average cost of education per head of the population was Re. 0-15-11, against Re. 1-1-3 in 1933-34. Of this amount, a sum of Re. 0-12-6 was met from State Funds, against Re. 0-13-7 in the previous year.

(iii) Encouragement to Authors.

357. During the year, seven books and three journals received encouragement in the shape of grants from the Government. In connection with the competition for the Devaraj Bahadur Charity Literary Prizes, 13 books and two manuscripts were received for consideration; and money prizes varying from Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 in each case were awarded to four authors.

(iv) Literature.

358. The number of books and periodicals registered during the year was 322, against 303 in the previous year. Of these, 133 were in Kannada, 174 in English or other European languages, 4 in Indian classical languages and 11 in more than one language. The formality of registration and the payment of the fee required for the securing of copyright was dispensed with by Regulation XI of 1933, relating to the protection of copyright in Mysore, and copyright has now become a statutory right. Copyright was secured in the case of 74 books.

CHAPTER VIII—MISCELLANEOUS.

(i) Muzrai.

Muzrai Institutions.

359. The number of Muzrai institutions in the State at the end of the year was 16,238. Of these 15,322 were temples, 51 Jain *basthis*, 421 Muslim institutions, 383 *mutts* and 61 other institutions. The management of these institutions was satisfactory. Twenty-one *mutts* were under Government management at the end of the year.

The opening balance at the credit of the institutions was Rs. 9,97,003-4-6 and the income during the year was Rs. 7,69,966-0-11. As in previous years, receipts from jatras and cattle shows formed an important source of income, yielding Rs. 40,854-3-1 nett. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 7,11,403-10-11, and the closing balance was Rs. 10,55,565-10-6. A sum of Rs. 1,62,453-14-9 was spent on construction and repairs of buildings and on works of public utility, such as water-supply, drainage, roads and causeways. Renovation works were in hand in the case of the famous temples of Halebid and Belur.

Chattram Savings Fund.

360. The fund started with an opening balance of Rs. 26,323-11-0. The income and expenditure during the year were Rs. 66,995-0-1 and Rs. 54,103-10-10, respectively, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 39,215-0-3. A sum of Rs. 2,555-12-0 was brought under savings in the chattram *nehimi* payments. The fund has at its credit Rs. 1,96,200 in investments and Rs. 39,215 in cash. Grants are made from this fund for the development of the indigenous systems of medicine. Institutions having for their object the relief of the destitute and the infirm and the education of defectives also receive grants from this fund.

Prince Gulam Muhammad Charity Fund.

361. The corpus of this charity fund remained at Rs. 1,80,100 as in the previous year. One hundred Mussalmans, 50 Christians and 21 Brahmins were granted allowances from the charity during the year. The income of the charity, including the opening

balance of Rs. 3,953-2-4, was Rs. 11,336-15-11, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 6,303-9-1, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,033-6-10 at the end of the year.

Grant-in-aid and Endowments.

362. An aggregate sum of Rs. 1,01,461-5-5 was received by way of endowments during the year. The grants-in-aid to the *Arya Dharma Bodhini Sabha*, Bangalore, the Girdlestone Home for Incurables, the Friend-in-need Society, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, the *Ubhaya Vedanta Pravarthana Sabha* at Melkote, the Sri Chamarajendra *Veda Maha Pathasala*, Bangalore, the Gunamba Maternity and Child Welfare Trust, Mysore, and the Labourers' Fellowship Settlement, Bangalore, were continued.

Educational Institutions. (a) Ayurvedic and Unani College and Hospital.

363. The total strength of the Ayurvedic and Unani College, Mysore, was 75. Of these, 52 were in the Ayurvedic classes and 23 in the Unani classes. The number of scholarships was 52. One lakh, seven thousand, nine hundred and eleven out-patients and 121 in-patients were treated in the Ayurvedic section, and 1,26,991 out-patients and 182 in-patients in the Unani section of the hospital.

(b) Sanskrit College and Schools.

The Sanskrit College, Melkote, the Sri Chamarajendra *Veda Maha Pathasala* and the other *Veda pathasalas* in the State continued to be popular. The strength of these institutions and the results in the *Vidwat* and other public examinations were satisfactory.

General.

364. His Highness the Maharaja graciously visited certain muzrai institutions at Hassan and Saklespur. Her Excellency Lady Chetwode visited the temples at Belur and Halebid and the Gumbaz at Seringapatam. Special services were conducted in all muzrai institutions on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee celebrations of the reign of His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor on the 6th May 1935.

(ii) Archæology.

365. The work of conserving the famous temples at Belur and Halebid received special attention. Of the unpublished inscriptions discovered during the year, one is a copper plate grant dated S'873 (951 A.D.), relating to King Rajaditya, which throws some light on the relations between the Ganga, Chalukya and Rashtrakuta kings of the period, and another is a stone

inscription of the Hoysala King Ballala II, recording a grant by his minister Mahadeva to the temple of Shanmukha in Kumaraswamibetta.

The Director made an extensive tour in Western and Northern India for the purpose of studying Indian architecture and sculpture outside Mysore.

(iii) Ethnography.

366. The printing of the first volume of the Mysore Tribes and Castes, which brings the Ethnographic Survey of Mysore to a conclusion, was completed during the year. An index is under preparation.

(iv) Government Press.

Establishment.

367. There was no change in the number of employees either in the Central Press or in the Branch Press at Mysore. The amount spent on overtime work in both the presses was Rs. 725-8-0.

Plant and Stores.

368. The value of the plant at the Central Press was Rs. 2,48,020-10-2 and of that at the Branch Press, Rs. 59,216-9-9, at the beginning of the year. Additions costing Rs. 13,643-3-6 and Rs. 6,988-9-4, respectively, were made during the year. Deducting the value of unserviceable articles and allowing depreciation at the usual rate, the value of the plant at the two presses was Rs. 2,32,103-3-0 and Rs 56,240-0-5, respectively, at the close of the year.

Finance.

369. Cash receipts amounted to Rs. 49,642-13-10 and receipts by book adjustment to Rs. 29,515-13-7. The total expenditure of the department was Rs. 1,65,774-13-9.

The *Mysore Gazette*.

370. The receipts realised on account of subscriptions to the *Mysore Gazette*, advertisements and work done for local boards, municipalities and private individuals amounted to Rs. 11,852. The cost of printing the Gazette amounted to Rs. 43,841-11-9.

General

371. The vocational classes in printing and binding, for students of high schools, the printing school which imparts technical instruction to the employees of the Press and the general education class for the younger employees of the Press, were continued during the year.

372. The Government Central Book Depot stocked for sale, official, educational, and university publications, some books published by the Palace and the High Court Reports. Retail sales of official publications were made through the Central Depot, and through agencies and branch depots. The amount realised by the sale of books was Rs. 34,171.

The Government Central Book Depot, Bangalore.

(v) Stationery.

373. The value of the stock in the Stationery Depot at the beginning of the year was Rs. 1,23,077-13-1. New stock valued at Rs. 1,34,039-2-9 was added, bringing the total value to Rs. 2,57,116-15-10. The value of the issues to the several offices amounted to Rs. 1,42,877-6-10. The value of articles of Mysore manufacture purchased was Rs. 4,549-10-0, against Rs. 3,894-5-6 in the previous year. The value of articles of Indian manufacture purchased was Rs. 75,057-5-5, against Rs. 72,974-5-3 in the previous year.

Stationery Depot.

The total receipts from departments which pay for their supplies were Rs. 39,371-5-11, against Rs. 44,276-4-0 in the previous year. The value of issues to Government offices was Rs. 70,824-15-4 against Rs. 62,501-13-10 in the previous year. The cost of paper and other materials supplied to the Central Press amounted to Rs. 72,052-9-6, against Rs. 68,212-4-6 in the previous year, and that of supplies to the Branch Press to Rs. 14,895-14-1, against Rs. 17,571-8-9.

(vi) Meteorology.

374. There was no change in the number of observatories or in the method of recording observations. Since December 1932, pilot balloon observations for finding the velocity and direction of wind in the upper regions of the atmosphere are being taken both in the mornings and in the afternoons.

Observatories.

The Government of India lent a pressure-tube anemograph for installation in the Bangalore Observatory. Two sets of storm observations and nine sets of special balloon observations were taken at the Bangalore Observatory and telegraphed to Poona. Fifteen sets of special observations with

pilot balloons were also taken for International Upper Air Researches and the results despatched to Agra. Four sets of storm observations were taken at Mysore and four sets at Chitaldrug and wired to Poona.

Rain Guage Stations.

375. The number of rain guage stations remained the same, *viz.*, 248, as in the previous year; and the Meteorological Department continued to supervise the working of these stations.

(vii) Horticulture and Public Gardens.

Government Botanic Gardens—the *Lal Bagh*.

376. The Government Botanic Garden at Bangalore, the *Lal Bagh*, maintained its high reputation as a place of public resort, besides being the centre of botanical and horticultural activities in the State. The several sections of the garden, such as the fernery, pot garden, shade garden, orchid house, rose garden, Japanese garden, economic garden and tropical fruit garden were maintained in good condition. To commemorate the Silver Jubilee of His Majesty the King Emperor, some plants obtained from Messrs. Nobilius & Sons, Australia, were planted in different sections of the garden. The Glass House was extended.

Fruit cultivation.

377. The scheme sent up to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, Delhi, for financial aid, in connection with research work on fruits, was passed by its Advisory Council. Fruit plants, chiefly apple, orange, grape fruit, and lemon tree, and grape vines, were imported from Australia and supplied to fruit growers.

Vegetable and fodder cultivation.

378. In the Horticultural Farm, Bangalore, different species of European and Indian vegetables were grown for trial and propagation. Rhodes grass was grown on twenty acres. A sum of Rs. 5,339-7-5 was realised by the sale of grass. The income of the Farm was Rs. 10,421-2-2, and the expenditure under all items, including establishment and improvements, amounted to Rs. 6,988-0-3.

Scientific Work.

379. Numerous plants of horticultural and botanical interest were introduced during the year. Botanical specimens were issued free to colleges and schools. Thirty new specimens were added to the general collection in the herbarium.

Horticultural shows.

380. The Department took part in the Dasara Exhibition at Mysore where it displayed exhibits connected with horticultural work, and gave demonstrations of fruit preservation. The half-yearly horticultural shows at Bangalore were held under the auspices of the Mysore Horticultural Society, in August and February. The exhibits in all classes, were good and numerous. A garden competition was also held in Bangalore in July 1934.

Other Gardens and Parks.

381. The Parks and gardens were maintained in good order.

Brindavan.

Terrace Gardens at Krishnaraj Sagar, known as the *Brindavan*, have grown in popularity and attracted a stream of visitors throughout the year.

Finance.

382. The total expenditure of the department was Rs. 1,52,353-13-10, and the income amounted to Rs. 19,886-0-10.

(viii) Nandi Hill Station.

383. The Nandi Hill Station continued to be popular as a summer resort. The total number of visitors was 1,037, of whom 891 were from within the State. A dispensary, a policeoutpost, a sub-post office and an Ayurvedic *vaidyasala* were in service during the season.

Finance.

384. The total income of the station, was Rs. 2,519-14-6, against Rs. 3,091-15-0 in the preceding year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 7,307-9-5.

(ix) The Mysore Government Museum.

385. The number of persons who visited the Museum during the year was 270,725 against 265,646 in the previous year.

The collections were kept in good order. Four hundred and thirteen exhibits were added, the majority of them being entomological specimens received from the Agricultural Department.

(x) Printing Presses and Periodicals.

386. On 31st March 1935, there were 110 private printing presses in the State. There were under

current publication 11 newspapers and 83 periodicals, excluding the *Mysore Gazette* and the Police Gazette. Of the newspapers, eight were in Kannada and three in English. Of the periodicals, 38 were in English, 40 in Kannada, two in Urdu, one in Sanskrit, one in Tamil and one in Telugu. Most of these periodicals were monthlies and dealt with subjects of general and public interest.

(xi) Libraries.

Educational Libraries.

387. The total number of volumes both in the educational library and the office library attached to the office of the Director of Public Instruction was 6,069 at the close of the year; 1,256 books have since been transferred to the Karnataka Sahitya Parishat, Bangalore and the Chamarajendra Sanskrit College, Bangalore The number of books lent out from both these libraries was 892, against 855 in the previous year.

Public Libraries, Bangalore and Mysore.

388. There was a marked decrease in the number of members and the total income of the public libraries at Bangalore and Mysore. The former at Bangalore had 624 members on its rolls at the end of the year, realised a gross income of Rs. 16,188 inclusive of subscriptions amounting to Rs. 6,318, issued 20,825 books and attracted 88,543 visitors. The Public Library at Mysore had 129 members at the close of the year and an income of Rs 5,017 inclusive of subscriptions amounting to Rs. 1,520, issued 37,011 books and attracted 1,31,265 visitors.

Rural and urban libraries.

389. There were twenty rural and urban libraries working in the moffusil, under the control of the Department of Public Instruction.

(xii) Stores Purchase Committee.

Personnel.

390. The Stores Purchase Committee was presided over by *Rajamantrapravina Diwan Bahadur* Mr. K. Matthan, First Member of Council. There was no change in the personnel of the Committee during the year.

Meetings of the Committee.

391. The Committee met twice during the year to consider matters relating to delegation of powers to departments, adoption of the rupee tender system,

arrangements for inspection, standardization of specifications and questions arising out of the letting of contracts.

The Chief Electrical Engineer and the Agent, Mysore Railways were permitted in emergent cases to obtain articles manufactured abroad direct from stocks held in India up to a limit of Rs. 5,000.

Purchases.

392. The total value of stores ordered by the Committee, both Indian and foreign, amounted to Rs. 34,13,016, against Rs. 34,08,797 during 1933-34. Of the foreign purchases, which amounted to £144,444, the value of those obtained through the Trade Commissioner aggregated £54,545. The foreign exchanges did not undergo serious fluctuations and the prices of commodities except metals were more or less stationary. But the increase in ocean freight rates from 1st September 1934 added to the ultimate cost of the materials imported. On account of the wide publicity given to the requirements of the departments, the Committee were able to effect purchases at very competitive prices.

Inspections and tests.

393. Timber, furniture and leather goods ordered in Mysore were inspected by the staff of the Industries and Commerce Department. Similarly, among articles of Indian manufacture ordered from outside Mysore, inspections were arranged through the agency of the Indian Stores Department in the case of khaki drill and covered goods wagons, steel structural materials and points and crossings. Railway materials obtained from foreign countries were inspected by Messrs. Rendel, Palmer & Tritton, Consulting Engineers and Buying Agents in London for the Railways.

In the case of purchases of articles which were capable of being tested chemically, samples were tested at the Government Industrial and Testing Laboratory.

Expenditure.

394. The total expenditure, including the contributions paid towards the Trade Commissioner's Office and the Government Industrial and Testing Laboratory and the net payments to Messrs. Rendel, Palmer & Tritton, amounted to Rs. 34,888. This figure gives a percentage on the total value of the purchases arranged by the Committee, of 1·02 against 1·20

in the previous year. The realizations on account of the sale of tender forms and fees for tests and analysis were, respectively, Rs. 1,780 and Rs. 1,220.

General.

395. The Secretary to the Committee was deputed by Government to study the working of the Indian Stores Department in its several branches and the deputation included a visit to the Purchase and Inspection Circles in Bombay, the Central Offices of the Indian Stores Department in Delhi, the Purchase and Inspection Circle and the Alipore Test House at Calcutta and the Metallurgical Inspectorate at Jamshedpur. The deputation proved to be very useful in informing the Stores Purchase Committee as to the methods of work of the Indian Stores Department and the lines on which the organization in Mysore could be improved.

(xiii) Central Recruitment Board.

396. The rules of recruitment were revised and in accordance with the revised rules, approved lists of eligible candidates for the several appointments were issued.

On the 1st July 1934, the ministerial establishment in the various public offices consisted of 3,763 Brahmin and 2,149 non-Brahmin officials, showing percentages of 64 and 36, respectively. In the subordinate executive establishment there were 7,439 Brahmin and 8,351 non-Brahmin officials, with percentages of 47 and 53. Five hundred and five vacancies were advertised and appointments were made in respect of 331. Of these, 67 were given to Brahmin applicants and 264 to candidates of other communities.

BANGALORE,
Dated 11th February 1936.

A. V. RAMANATHAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

APPENDICES

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

Names of High Officers in the Mysore State during the year 1934-35.

No.	Name of Officer	Appointment	Period		Remarks
			From	To	
1	Amin-Ul-Mulk Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Kt., C. I. E., O. B. E.	Dewan of Mysore.	1—5-26	...	
2	Rajamantrapravina Diwan Bahadur K. Matthan, B. A.	First Member of Council.	20—4-33	...	
3	Rajamantrapravina Mr. S. P. Rajagopalachari, B. A., B. L.	Second Member of Council	20—4-33	...	
4	Rajadharmapravina Diwan Bahadur P. Mahadevayya, B. A., B. L.	Chief Justice, High Court of Mysore.	15-11-32	31 7-34	
5	Mr. H. D. C. Reilly, I. C. S. (Retired)	Chief Justice, High Court of Mysore.	1—8-34	...	Was on privilege leave for two days from 29th March 1935.
6	Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao, B. A , B. L.	Judge, High Court of Mysore.	14—8-31	13-8-34	Was on privilege leave from 20th July 1934 to 13th August 1931.
7	Mr. K Shankaranarayana Rao, M.A ,B.L.	Judge, High Court of Mysore.	16-11-32	..	
8	Mr. A. S R. Chari, B. A., B. L.	Judge, High Court of Mysore.	20—7 34	...	Was on privilege leave from 9th November 1934 to 8th December 1934 and from 4th June 1935 to 8th June 1935
9	Mr. N. K. Srinivasa Rao, B. A., B. L.	Temporary Judge, High Court of Mysore.	2—1-35	...	

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws passed during the year 1934-35.

Serial No.		Description	Whether adopted from British Indian Act	Date of introduction
1	IV of 1934	The Sugar Industries Safeguarding Regulation, 1934.	No	Date of Notification.
2	V of 1934	The Regulation further to amend the Mysore Land Revenue Code, 1888.	No	31st December 1934.
3	I of 1935	The Mysore Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Regulation, 1935.	Yes	9th July 1935.
4	II of 1935	A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Forest Regulation, 1900.	No	do
5	III of 1935	A Regulation further to amend the Criminal Procedure Code, 1904.	Yes	do
6	IV of 1935	A Regulation further to amend the Negotiable Instruments Regulation, 1917	Yes	do
7	V of 1935	The Cinematograph (Amendment) Regulation, 1935.	Yes	do
8	VI of 1935	The Mysore Road Traffic and Taxes Regulation, 1935.	No	Date of Notification

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Forces of the Mysore State for the year 1934-35.

Arm of service	Number of fighting officers and men						Details of forces at the end of the current year						Total cost on account of pay and allowance etc., of the forces, including the followers	Arms
	At the end of the last year	Recruited during the year	Casualties			At the end of the current year	Number of Battalions, Regiments, or Batteries	Number of guns	Number of men					
			Died	Invalided	Discharged, during the year				State officers	Indian commissioned officers	Non-commissioned officers	Fighting men		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mysore Horse (Cavalry) ...	128	12	...	...	15	125	1 Sqnr.	.	2	4	17	102	Rs. 99,061	M. L. E. H. V. rifles, lances and swords.
Sappers ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	. .	
Artillery ..	.	...	.	...	..	..	. .	..	...	...	...	...	...	
Infantry ...	791	81	6	32	33	801	3. Bns.	..	6	27 cadets. 4	127	637	2,62,309	M. H. S. B. rifles ·456 Bore, E. Y. rifles and M. L. E. H. V. rifles.
Mysore Lancers (Cavalry) ...	482	42	4	7	31	482	1. Regt.	3 Hotchkin	10	15	80	377	4,50,444	M. L E. H. V. rifles, lances and swords.
Mysore Transport (Corps) ...	15	1	...	..	.	16	..	...	.	1	9	6	17,513	
Total ...	1,416	136	10	39	79	1,424	5	3	18	51	233	1,122	8,29,327	

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police in the Mysore State for the year 1934-35.

Description of office	Number	Pay of grade	Total cost	Punishment			Reward		Education		Remarks
				Dismissed	Fined departmentally, degraded, or suspended	Punished judicially	By promotion	By money	Number able to read and write	Number under instruction	
Inspector-General of Police ...	1	Rs. 1,700	Rs. 20,01,186—11—5	43	2,016	11	...	859	5,029	1,180	
District Superintendents of Police ..	13	(8) Rs. 250—25—450. (5) Rs. 250—25/2—450.									
Assistant Superintendents of Police	7	(1) Rs. 200—10—250 (6) Rs. 150—25/2—250.									
Inspectors of Police	96	(16) Rs. 150 (32) Rs. 125 (48) Rs. 100									
Probationary Inspector of Police ...	1	(1) Rs. 80									
Sub-Inspectors of Police ...	176	(19) Rs. 80 (36) Rs. 70 (54) Rs. 60 (67) Rs. 50									
Probationary Sub-Inspectors of Police.	8	(8) Rs. 35									
Traffic Head Constables ...	3	(3) Rs. 50—5—80									
Do	4	(4) Rs. 32 & 35									
Jamadars	58	Rs. 32 & 35									
Subedar Majors	2	Rs. 40—2½—50									
Subedars	8	Rs 30—1—35									
Daffedars	552	Rs. 30—27—25 23 & 21.									
Havildars	20	Rs. 22—1—25									
Naiks	27	Rs. 20									
Constables	5,558	Rs. 17, 16 & 15.									

APPENDIX V

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Mysore State during the year 1934-35.

State	Number of offences		Number of accused arrested		Number of accused sent for trial		Number of accused convicted		Number of accused acquitted or discharged		Percentage of convictions to total number arrested		Percentage of convictions to total number sent for trial		Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Mysore ...	19,642	23,850	19,117	22,929	14,342	18,083	11,108	13,313	3,244	4,043	58·1	58·1	77·4	73·6	

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Mysore State during the year 1934-35.

State	Amount stolen		Amount recovered		Percentage of recoveries to property stolen		Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
Mysore	2,68,975 12 10	3,39,735 3 9	1,21,552 4 1	1,54,247 12 4	45·1	45·4	

Appendix

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number of offences: Balance from past year	Committed during the present year	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.				
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence ...	...	...	...
	120 B ...	Cognizable Criminal Conspiracy ...	...	...	...
	Class I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.				
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	4	12	16
4	255 to 263A	Offences relating to stamps ...	1	...	1
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes	2	4	6
6	469 A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes	...	1	1
7	212 to 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender	...	..	...
8	224, 225, 225B and 226 .	Other offences against public justice ...	26	65	91
9	148 to 153, 157, 158, 159...	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	92	87	179
10	140, 170, 171.. ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	1	3	4
		Total ...	126	172	298
	Class II—Serious Offences against the Person.				
11	302, 303, 396... ...	Murder	38	115	153
12	307	Attempts at murder	8	12	20
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	11	22	33
14	376	Rape by a person other than th husband	10	15	25
		Attempt	...	...	..
15	377	Unnatural offences ...	...	8	3
		Attempt	...	...	...
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	9	19	28
17	305, 306, 309.. ...	Attempt at and abetment of suicide ...	11	60	71
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	47	112	159
		Attempt	...	...	...
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	3	6	9
		Attempt	..	...	...
20	327, 330, 332, 324 ...	Hurt	105	286	391
		Attempt	...	...	...
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves ...	56	129	185
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion ...	2	9	11
22(a)	353 to 332 ...	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty.	62	79	141
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confined	33	97	130
24	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	36	53	89
		Total ...	431	1,017	1,448

VII.

of, number of persons arrested and awaiting trial during the year 1934-35.

Number of cases disposed of during the past year	Number of cases disposed of during the present year	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced: Imprisonment: Simple	Imprisonment: Rigorous	Imprisonment and fine: Simple	Imprisonment and fine: Rigorous	Fine only	Whipping	Released under 562 Cr. P. C.	Total	Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined being insane
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	16A	17	18	19
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..
6	13	28	17	...	16	...	...	1	...	...	17	8	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	6	6	3	..	3	.	...	...	...	...	3	3	.
2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
68	60	79	36	2	19	2	...	11	...	2	36	16	...
114	82	1,727	131	...	63	..	23	41	...	4	131	617	..
4	1	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	.	...	1	...	..
203	163	1,846	188	2	102	2	23	53	...	6	188	644	...
86	90	343	37	...	24	...	...	...	..	1	37	121	...
9	11	27	6	...	5	..	1	...	...	...	6	8	...
26	26	80	27	...	26	...	1	...	...	...	27	39	...
7	18	33	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	8	15	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...
2	2	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	19	17	12	4	2	1	...	3	...	2	12	2	...
43	58	58	36	9	7	...	...	3	...	17	36	8	..
94	96	277	89	2	19	1	11	6	..	...	39	81	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..
5	6	2	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
225	255	574	55	4	14	1	5	30	...	1	55	181	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
93	109	226	50	...	43	3	3	1	...	...	50	66	...
5	7	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
114	81	202	30	1	9	6	4	10	..	...	30	83	...
72	88	158	30	..	12	...	1	16	...	1	30	48	...
42	57	79	16	1	6	...	3	6	...	...	16	35	...
843	918	2,099	347	21	176	12	29	75	..	22	347	690	...

Appendix

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number of persons died during or before trial	Terms of — Under one month	Terms of — From 1 to 2 months
			20	21	22
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.				
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence ...	...	...	...
	120 B ...	Cognizable Criminal Conspiracy ...	...	...	...
		Class I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquility, Safety and Justice.			
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to coin	...	...	...
4	255 to 263A ...	Offences relating to stamps ...	..	..	...
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes	...	...	...
6	469A and 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes	...	...	.
7	212 to 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender	.	...	...
8	224, 225, 225B and 226	Other offences against public justice ..	...	6	5
9	148 to 153, 157, 158, 159...	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	1	4	13
10	140, 170, 171 .. .	Personating public servant or soldier ..	...	...	...
		Total ..	1	10	18
		Class II—Serious Offences against the Person.			
11	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder	1	...	...
12	307	Attempts at murder	...	...	...
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	1	1	...
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	..	..	...
		Attempt	...	...	..
15	377	Unnatural offences	...	...	...
		Attempt	...	...	...
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	...	1	4
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide ...	2	6	4
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	...	6	6
		Attempt	...	...	...
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	...	...	...
		Attempt	.	...	...
20	327, 330, 332, 324 ...	Hurt	1	4	10
		Attempt	...	...	..
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves ...	...	5	1
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion ...	...	...	...
22(a)	353 to 332	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty	...	11	5
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confined	...	1	3
24	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	...	2	2
		Total ...	5	37	35

VII—*contd.*

of, number of persons arrested and awaiting trial during the year 1934-35.

imprisonment														
From 2 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial	Set free	Police pending	Compounded	Withdrawn	Transferred
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
..	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	5	3	6	2	..	..	3	..	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	1	1	1	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	.	2	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
..	11	...	1	...	..	..	...	..	19	1	6	...	1	...
25	36	8	...	...	..	...	..	...	843	25	20	50	40	...
...	...	1	..	...	...	..	..	...	2	..	...	...	...	...
25	48	10	7	3	6	2	...	..	867	28	27	50	41	...
2	1	...	1	14	1	5	7	5	127	38	19	...	...	...
...	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	..	12	1	...	...	...	...
2	6	1	5	5	5	2	...	..	11	1	1	...	...	...
...	1	1	2	...	3	1	..	...	7	3	..	...	...	...
..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...
2	1	3	...	...	..	...	...	..	9	1	1	1	...	...
8	9	4	4	1	...	...	...	...	101	2	2	50	2	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	1	3	1	...	...	...	..	...	166	14	18	139	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
...	8	10	12	8	5	...	...	...	80	22	2	...	3	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	19	...	..	...	...	...
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	.	...	81	...	6	1	...	1
7	2	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	66	10	..	1	3	..
2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	22	4	1	...	1	...
25	36	24	28	30	15	8	7	5	705	96	51	192	9	4

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number of offences: Balance from past year	Committed during the present year	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Class III—Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.			
25	395, 397, 398, 399, and 402	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	17	21	38
26	392, 393, 394, 397, and 398	Robbery	48	101	149
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, and 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	31	69	100
		Attempt	...	...	...
28	428 and 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	19	43	62
		Attempt	..	...	...
29	449 to 452, 454, 455 and 457 to 460	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	1,189	1,982	3,171
		Attempt	10	13	23
30	311, 400 and 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	..	...	...
		Total	1,314	2,229	3,543
		Class IV—Minor Offences against Person.			
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	42	87	129
32	336 and 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	15	64	79
		Total	57	151	208
		Class V—Minor Offences against property.			
33	379 to 382	Theft of cattle	232	572	801
		Attempt	...	...	...
		Theft ordinary	1,156	3,548	4,704
		Attempt	...	8	8
34	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	263	366	629
		Attempt	...	...	...
35	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	20	29	49
36	419, and 420	Cheating	65	133	198
		Attempt	...	...	...
37	447, 448, 455 and 456	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	57	99	156
		Attempt	...	...	..
38	461 and 42	Breaking closed receptacles	6	23	29
		Attempt	...	...	...
		Total	1,799	4,778	6,577
		Total of classes I to V	3,727	8,847	12,074
		Class VI—Other Offences not specified above.			
39	225 to 297	Offences against religion	7	7	14
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861, and nuisances punishable under local laws	Public nuisances	12	18	30
		Arms Regulation	28	187	215
		Vagrancy under 109 and 110 Cr. p.c.	13	46	59
41	.. ..	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Regulation	55	168	223
42	.. ..	* Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	741	1,0358	11,099
		Other offences	6	180	186
		Total	862	10,914	11,776
		Grand Total	4,589	19,261	23,850

VII—*contd.*

of, number of persons arrested and awaiting trial during the year 1934-35.

Number of cases disposed of during the past year	Number of cases disposed of during the present year	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced: Imprisonment: Simple	Imprisonment: Rigorous	Imprisonment and fine: Simple	Imprisonment and fine: Rigorous	Fine only	Whipping	Released under 562 Cr. P. C.	Total	Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined being insane
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	16a	17	18	19
32	25	136	4	...	1	...	3	...	..	...	4	108	...
84	94	116	13	1	9	...	2	...	...	1	13	34	...
75	59	68	8	...	6	1	1	..	...	...	8	85	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	33	58	8	...	5	...	...	3	...	...	8	12	...
...	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,540	1,807	1,566	592	7	463	1	46	30	9	36	592	403	...
9	19	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,779	2,037	1,941	627	8	486	2	52	33	9	37	627	593	...
71	82	180	5	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	81	...
62	50	56	15	..	1	...	...	14	...	...	15	15	...
133	132	236	20	...	1	.	...	19	...	...	20	96	...
460	566	752	278	...	199	1	15	36	4	23	278	272	..
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...
2,600	3,231	2,616	1,250	68	726	14	85	143	26	188	1,250	636	...
3	6	5	2	...	1	..	..	1	...	...	2	8	...
833	422	357	121	24	85	9	19	25	...	9	171	79	...
..	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	...
34	38	55	19	1	8	...	...	4	...	6	19	20	...
92	121	160	54	1	43	...	1	...	...	...	54	50	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	. .	...	...	..	...
105	100	237	25	3	5	...	...	11	...	...	25	105	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..
13	18	26	1	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	17	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,640	4,502	4,208	1,800	97	1,068	24	120	220	30	241	1,800	1,182	...
6,598	7,752	10,330	2,982	128	1,833	40	224	400	39	306	2,982	3,204	...
14	9	34	8	...	...	6	2	...	...	...	8	13	...
27	22	24	9	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	9	10	...
...	167	177	125	...	3	..	...	122		...	125	14	...
...	51	61	32	1	38	..	...	2		1	32	23	...
166	115	109	81	11	66	1	1	2	...	...	81	4	..
8,248	9,805	12,488	9,850	..	30	...	8	9,810	...	2	9,850	765	...
...	112	191	126	...	1	..	...	125	..	...	126	13	...
8,455	10,281	1,3079	1,0231	12	128	7	11	10,070	..	3	10,281	889	...
15,058	18,033	23,409	13,213	140	1,961	47	235	10,470	39	309	13,213	4,048	...

Appendix

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number of persons died during or before trial	Terms of	
				Under one month	From 1 to 2 months
			20	21	22
		Class III—Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.			
25	395, 397, 398, 399 and 402	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	...	2	...
26	392, 393, 394, 397 and 398	Robbery	1	1	...
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433 and 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	..	1	...
		Attempt ...	...	...	...
28	428 and 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	...	...	1
		Attempt ...	..	...	...
29	449, 452, 454, 455 and 457 to 460.	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	...	67	90
		Attempt ..	...	...	...
30	311, 400 and 401 .	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	. .	..
		Total .	1	71	91
		Class IV—Minor Offences against Person.			
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	..	...	..
32	336 and 337 .	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...
		Class V—Minor Offences against Property.			
33	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	...	46	59
		Attempt ...	..	..	...
		ordinary	...	273	186
		Attempt ...	..	...	1
34	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	...	32	21
		Attempt ...	...	...	...
35	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	...	2	...
36	419 and 420	Cheating	..	4	2
		Attempt ...	...	...	..
37	447, 448, 455 and 456 ..	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking, house-trespass or house breaking.	...	5	2
		Attempt ...	.	...	...
38	461 and 42	Breaking closed receptacles	...	...	1
		Attempt ..	...	...	...
		Total ..	...	862	272
		Total of classes I to V ...	7	480	416
		Class VI—Other Offences not specified above.			
39	225 to 297	Offences against religion	...	2	...
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	...	.	...
		Arms Regulation	...	1	...
		Vagrancy under 109 and 140 Cr. P. C. ...	...	1	...
41	......	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Regulation	1	14	38
42	......	* Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	..	25	...
		Other offences	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	48	38
		Grand Total ...	8	528	449

VII—*concld.*

of, number of persons arrested and awaiting trial during the year 1934-35.

imprisonment														
From 2 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial	Set free	Police Pending	Compounded	Withdrawn	Transferred
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
...	...	...	2	...	..	..	..		17	6	1	...	..	...
.	1	9	1	...	.	...	...	..	45	23	.	...	...	...
...	5	.	..	1	...	..	...	.	19	1	.	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...
1	3	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	38	.	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	.	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
56	173	14	60	24	3	..	...	.	312	210	26	20	3	...
1	1	...	...	.	...	...	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	...
...	..	...	.	.	...	...	...	..	.	..	...	...	..	
59	183	53	63	25	3	...	...	...	431	240	27	20	3	...
...	...	..	..	..	.	...	..	...	63	...		27	4	..
...	1	..	..	..	...	...	...	..	14	2	1	6	.	3
..	1	...	..	.	..	..	.	.	77	2	1	33	4	3
13	52	13	2	...	.	..	...	..	155	19	9	...	5	14
...	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..
184	130	53	89	19	9	..	...	..	518	184	14	...	10	4
...	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...
24	43	7	9	1	...	.	.	...	82	2	14	..	6	3
...	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	..	...	...
3	4	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	11	4	...	..	...	1
11	15	4	7	...	2	..	...	...	14	5	1	4	..	2
...	..	...	...	...	...	..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	...	4	15	5	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	7	1	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
215	244	78	107	20	11	...	...	..	899	215	42	19	26	25
324	512	165	205	78	35	10	7	5	2,979	581	148	314	83	32
6	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	8	...	...	...	5	...
..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	4	...
3	5	5	13	2	...	..	...	..	6	..	...	...	...	...
5	21	4	2	...	...	...	..	..	18	2	2	..	1	...
2	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,489	...	..	12	367	...
...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	11	1	...	..	...
17	28	25	15	2		..	...	..	1,600	15	3	13	377	...
341	540	185	220	80	35	10	7	5	4,579	596	151	327	460	32

APPENDIX VIII—(Criminal).

Statement showing the number of offences dealt with by various Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1934–35.

Names of Courts	Number of offences reported during		Number of persons dealt with								Persons disposed of					Persons remaining at the end of the year	Dealt with under Section 562, Cr. P. C.	Struck off under C. L. No. 144
			Remaining at the end of last year	Brought to trial				Total										
	Past year	Present year		Arrested by Police	Upon warrant	On summons	Voluntarily	Arrested in the presence of Magistrates	Past year	Present year	Discharged without trial	Acquitted	Convicted	Committed or referred	Died, escaped or transferred			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	18	14	15	16	17	18	19
Courts of Sessions ...	173	187	63	400	...	...	...	...	396	463	...	208	139	10	...	105	1	...
Courts of District Magistrates.	94	14	7	3	.	24	2	..	130	36	14	3	9	...	...	7	1	2
Courts of other Magistrates ...	24,003	27,460	8,471	6,216	2,783	27,956	1,032	...	41,597	46,458	7,464	11,943	15,838	378	412	8,694	314	1,414 +1*
Total ..	24,970	27,661	8,541	6,619	2,783	27,980	1,034	..	42,123	46,957	7,478	12,154	15,986	888	412	8,806	316	1,416 +1†

*Progs. stayed.
† Do

APPENDIX IX—(Criminal).

Statement showing the results of appeals against the decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1934-35.

Tribunals	Number of persons and cases							
	Applications rejected		Sentence					
			Confirmed		Modified		Reversed	
	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
High Court of Mysore	12	12	87	64	61	28	27	9
Courts of Sessions	6	5	398	369	98	70	200	99
Courts of District and other Magistrates	27	25	118	61	69	30	153	73
Total ..	45	42	598	494	228	128	380	181

Tribunals	Number of persons and cases								
	Proceedings quashed		Referred		Further enquiry or new trial ordered		Pending		Remarks
	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
High Court of Mysore ...	...	...	..	...	6	6	7	7	
Courts of Sessions	10	5	..	...	6	6	271	182	
Courts of District and other Magistrates.	.	...	3	1	2	2	38	24	
Total ...	10	5	3	1	14	14	316	213	

APPENDIX X—(Civil).

Statement showing the nature and value of Civil Suits filed and disposed of in the Mysore State during the year 1934-35.

Tribunals	Opening balance		Filed or received by transfer		Refiled and remanded		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance	
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
District Judges' Courts ...	231	175	45	51	4	8	283	229	108	78	175	151
Subordinate Judges' Courts	3,048	2,384	8,200	7,474	265	318	11,514	(a) 9,909	9,037	8,146	2,384	1,763
Munsiffs' Courts ...	16,630	14,498	29,532	26,979	1,080	951	47,482	(b) 41,663	32,611	28,403	14,498	13,260
Grand Total ...	19,909	17,057	37,780	34.504	1,349	1,272	59,279	(c) 51,801	41,756	36,627	17,057	(d) 15,174

N. B.—The differences between the totals (a),(b),(c) and (d) and the totals of those in columns 3, 5, 7 and 13 preceding them are due to cases transferred from the four latter heads.

Appendix X—(Civil)—*concld.*

Tribunals	Suits filed during the present year										Suits disposed of during the present year					
	Value of suits instituted	Suits regarding landed property	Suits regarding money transactions	Suits for other rights	Number of suits under Rs. 100	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and below Rs. 500	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and below Rs. 1,000	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and below Rs. 5,000	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000	Number of suits, the value of which cannot be estimated in money	*Ex parte*	Admitted or compromised	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of	Value	Average
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	Rs. a. p.														Rs. a. p.	
District Judges' Courts ...	12,01,171 5 11	8	24	19	3	5	3	3	35	2	1	8	2	67	18,29,230 14 1	1,205·77
Subordinate Judges' Courts	20,11,199 12 0	47	7,394	33	5,013	2,178	.	177	85	21	4,132	1,801	90	2,123	22,80,652 6 10	423·32
Munsiffs' Courts ...	49,85,284 13 3	1,370	24,905	704	15,640	8,908	1,391	609	. .	431	12,661	6,575	604	8,563	52,86,742 2 4	224·51
Grand Total ...	81,97,655 15 2	1,425	82,323	756	20,656	11,091	1,394	789	120	454	16,794	8,384	696	10,753	93,96,625 7 3	

APPENDIX XI—(Civil).

Statement showing the result of applications for Execution of Decrees in the Mysore State during the year 1934-35.

Tribunals	Opening balance			Applications brought to register			Total		
	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.
Munsiffs' Courts	29,967	27,950	91,41,070 11 6	36,305	33,376	71,26,295 14 7	66,272	61,326	1,62,67,866 10 1
Subordinate Judges' Courts ...	5,580	5,418	25,09,304 11 5	10,103	10,440	27,92,968 8 9	15,683	15,858	53,02,773 4 2
District Judges' Courts ...	229	215	21,17,490 6 10	121	174	28,39,581 15 5	350	390	49,57,072 6 3
Total ...	35,776	33,583	1,37,68,365 13 9	46,529	43,990	1,27,58,846 6 9	82,305	77,574	2,65,27,212 4 6

Tribunals	Disposed of			Closing balance			Number of applications pending disposal at the close of the year		
	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Below six months	Below 12 months	Above 12 months
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			
Munsiffs' Courts	37,601	35,845	77,90,129 15 11	27,950	25,481	84,77,236 10 2	12,289	6,592	6,600
Subordinate Judges' Courts	10,265	10,802	21,86,012 14 0	5,418	5,056	31,16,760 6 2	2,068	2,393	595
District Judges' Courts	135	168	7,30,662 1 2	215	222	42,26,410 5 1	48	65	109
Total ...	48,001	46,815	1,07,06,804 15 1	33,583	30,759	1,58,20,407 5 5	14,405	9,050	7,304

APPENDIX XII—(Civil).

Statement showing the number and result of Appeals in Civil Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1934-35.

Tribunals	Opening balance		Filed during		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Value of appeals filed during	
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
											Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
High Court—												
Appeals from original decrees ...	227	234	74	118	301	352	67	100	234	252	2,13,599 7 2	6,36,097 12 4
Do appellate decrees ...	415	488	236	302	651	790	163	288	488	502	76,683 3 4	83,151 8 0
Do original orders ...	28	25	46	58	74	83	49	54	25	29	...	...
Do appellate orders ...	2	3	11	11	13	14	10	12	3	2	...	...
Total ...	672	750	367	489	1,039	1,239	289	454	750	785	2,90,282 10 6	7,19,249 4 4
Appeals from decrees—												
1. District Judges' Courts ...	996	1,005	630	897	1,626	(a) 1,732	569	361	1,005	1,371	2,48,269 6 5	2,85,636 8 6
2. Subordinate Judges' Courts	499	319	577	596	1,076	(b) 913	757	612	319	301	1,79,088 15 9	1,76,030 11 9
Appeals from orders—												
1. District Judges' Courts ...	225	265	243	238	468	503	203	208	265	295	...	...
2. Subordinate Judges' Courts	54	52	114	149	168	(c) 200	116	166	52	34	...	..
Grand Total ...	2,446	2,891	1,931	2,369	4,377	(d) 4,587	1,934	1,801	2,391	2,786	7,17,641 0 8	11,80,916 3 7

(a) Excludes 170 appeals transferred.
(b) Do 2 do

(c) Excludes 1 appeal transferred.
(d) Do 173 do

Appendix XII—(Civil)—*concld.*

Tribunals	How disposed of — Confirmed — Past year	Confirmed — Present year	Reversed — Past year	Reversed — Present year	Amended — Past year	Amended — Present year	Remanded for trial — Past year	Remanded for trial — Present year	Compromised or otherwise disposed of — Past year	Compromised or otherwise disposed of — Present year	Average duration — Past year	Average duration — Present year	Remarks
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
											Days	Days	
High Court—													
Appeals from original decrees ...	24	36	9	16	8	24	4	2	22	22	1,002·5	1,433·5	
Do appellate decrees ...	110	153	15	50	2	18	7	3	29	64	536·2	785·25	
Do original orders ...	23	28	8	7	8	3	3	12	7	4	} 228·4	237·00	
Do appellate orders ...	4	6	3	2	..	1	...	1	3	2			
Total ...	161	223	35	75	18	46	14	18	61	92	589·0	816·79	
Appeals from decrees—													
1. District Judges' Courts ...	285	150	61	52	71	41	47	25	105	93	504·52	481·12	
2. Subordinate Judges' Courts ...	366	285	135	155	97	75	83	51	76	46	521·2	534·67	
Appeals from orders—													
1. District Judges' Courts ...	104	105	22	89	14	6	10	8	53	50	346·5	356·6	
2. Subordinate Judges' Courts ...	65	90	28	35	1	7	7	16	15	18	206·9	253·6	
Grand Total ...	981	853	281	356	201	175	161	118	310	299	...	...	

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the State during the year 1934-35.

Station	Number of prisons	Number of prisoners: Remaining from last year	Number of prisoners: Admitted during the year	Number of prisoners: Total: Past year	Number of prisoners: Total: Current year	Daily average: Past year	Daily average: Present year	Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year	Total cost of jails and prisons	Average period of accused under trial	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in jail
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
									Rs. a. p.		
Mysore ...	1 Central Jail, Bangalore 1 Sub-Jail, Mysore 6 District Lock-ups 1 Special Lock-up at Kolar Gold Fields. 44 Taluk Lock-ups	979	8,061	7,400	9,040	873·43	1081·55	1,374	1,24,910-3-11	23 days	5

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of documents in the Mysore State during the year 1934-35.

Name of State	Documents presented for registration during 1934-35, 1933-34.		Nature of documents presented									
			Mortgages		Sales		Wills		Money bonds		Mis-cellaneous	
	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Mysore	125,399	121,614	13,665	48,149	61,084	61,551	884	847	579	889	11,187	10,228

Name of State	Documents registered		Value of documents registered		Document registration of which has been refused		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the end of the year		Remarks. Returned at the request of the presenters.
	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
			Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.					
Mysore	125,259	121,497	3,51,15,274-1-1⅜	3,58,52,796-3-2	102	98	190	184	32

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure on account of Registration in the Mysore State during the year 1934-35.

Description	Past year			Present year			Remarks
	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realised	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realised	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Mortgages	48,106	1,28,13,119 8 11	89,805 2 0	48,684	1,26,06,312 3 8	87,601 15 0	
Sales	61,516	1,57,45,904 10 11	1,13,451 2 0	64,077	1,59,28,885 14 9	1,14,528 10 0	
Wills ...	843	7,35,957 15 5	4,460 6 0	876	9,80,833 5 5	4,528 6 0	
Money Bonds.	547	1,95,105 10 4	948 14 0	435	1,21,269 6 7	776 6 0	
Miscellaneous.	10,485	58,62,708 5 7	32,902 0 0	11, 237	54,78,473 3 1⅜	38,670 2 0	
B. Return			20,467 15 11			22,055 6 7	
Total ...	121,497	3,58,52,796 3 2	2,62,035 7 11	125,259	3,51,15,274 1 1⅜	2,63,160 13 7	
Total expenditure.	...	1,74,636 8 3	...	...	...	1,75,344 4 9	
Net profit	..	87,898 15 8	...	...	...	87,816 8 10	

APPENDIX XVI.

Revenue and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1934-35.

BANGALORE DISTRICT.

Name of Municipality	Opening Balance on 1st July 1934	Receipts during		Total for 1934-35	Expenditure during		Closing Balance on 30th June 193[illegible]
		1934-35	1933-34		1934-35	1933-34	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Bangalore City ...	2,25,931	13,39,986	15,72,135	15,65,917	12,50,430	13,80,497	3,15,487
2. Chennapatna ...	420	29,9)0	37,603	30,321	30,104	47,257	217
3. Closepet ..	4,392	9,849	13,160	14,282	9,658	11,541	1,571
4. Magadi ...	1,872	10,307	5,762	12,179	8,761	5,567	3,417
5. Kankanhalli ...	2,948	10,625	10,799	13,574	11,526	9,003	2,047
6. Dodballapur ...	728	21,974	20,876	22,703	21,684	20,496	1,018
7. Devanhalli ..	1,431	9,889	7,612	11,320	9,592	7,868	1,723
8. Anekal ..	1,413	10,450	9,083	11,863	10,882	8,285	980
9. Vadigenhalli ...	3,946	4,329	4,257	8,276	4,353	3,788	3,922
10. Nelamangala ...	4,272	7,499	6,277	11,772	7,079	5,350	4,692
11. Tyamagondlu ..	1,526	4,249	4,842	5,776	4,074	4,367	1,701
12. Sarjapur ...	4,580	1,968	2,073	6,548	1,721	2,320	4,827
13. Yelahanka ...	1,620	4,431	3,316	6,051	3,650	3,121	2,401
14. Hoskote ...	1,114	8,827	6,802	9,941	7,784	9,798	2,156
Total ..	2.56.198	14.74.281	17.04.587	17.30.499	13.81.306	15.19 460	3.49.172

* Including investments amounting to Rs. 4,503-8-2.

KOLAR DISTRICT.

Name of Municipality	Opening Balance on 1st July 1934	Receipts 1934-35	Receipts 1933-34	Total for 1934-35	Expenditure 1934-35	Expenditure 1933-34	Closing Balance
1. Kolar ..	4,728	35,730	32,802	37,530	34,074	34,976	3,456
2. Bowringpet ...	5,128	27,872	38,757	43,885	40,525	25,300	3,360
3. Malur ...	1,764	15,782	15,429	17,198	15,242	14,207	1,951
4. Mulbagal ...	1,113	7,282	6,256	7,869	5,752	7,342	617
5. Srinivaspur ...	1,531	3,834	4,023	5,554	3,540	4,029	2,011
6. Chintamani ...	4,939	43,525	52,037	56,976	14,531	46,237	12,445
7. Sidlaghatta ...	2,290	7,417	7,269	9,558	6,768	5,522	2,791
8. Chikballapur ...	5,398	33,865	31,524	36,922	31,858	34,695	5,064
9. Goribidnur ...	1,153	8,023	8,997	10,150	7,682	11,202	2,548
10. Bagepalli ...	829	1,287	1,156	1,985	1,292	988	693
11. Gudibanda ...	1,316	2,425	3,475	4,791	2,990	2,400	1,801
Total ...	30,189	1,87,042	2,01,725	2,31,914	1,95,174	1,86,898	36,740

Appendix XVI—*contd.*

Revenue and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1934-35.

TUMKUR DISTRICT.

Name of Municipality	Opening Balance on the 1st July 1934	Receipts during the Past year 1933-34	Receipts during the Present year 1934-35	Total in the current year 1934-35	Expenditure during the Past year 1933-34	Expenditure during the Present year 1934-35	Closing Balance on the 30th June 1935
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Tumkur ...	8,134	2,01,954	3,34,905	3,43,039	2,04,167	2,21,326	14,713
2. Madhugiri ...	476	22,154	14,047	14,523	23,144	14,009	514
3. Chiknayakanhalli	1.884	12,121	8,713	14,597	13,398	9,346	1,251
4. Sira ...	1,747	11,558	12,293	14,040	10,955	12,434	1.606
5. Gubbi ...	355	18,689	11,590	11,944	18,194	11,067	878
6. Tiptur ...	9,089	1,03,885	30,986	40,075	1,06,432	33,752	6,323
7. Pavagada ...	1,938	5,036	6,008	1,896	4,064	5,136	2,860
8. Kunigal ...	777	13,269	15,698	16,475	14,668	13,578	2,898
9. Kortagere ...	1,164	4,821	2,107	3,271	3,814	3,217	54
10. Turuvekere ..	494	5,817	6,472	6,966	6,852	6,360	571
Total ...	26,058	4,04,252	4,42,819	4,68,877	4,05,485	4,37,225	31,668

MYSORE DISTRICT.

Name of Municipality	Opening Balance on the 1st July 1934	Receipts during the Past year 1933-34	Receipts during the Present year 1934-35	Total in the current year 1934-35	Expenditure during the Past year 1933-34	Expenditure during the Present year 1934-35	Closing Balance on the 30th June 1935
Mysore City ...	1,933	6,58,101	7,27,776	7,29,709	6,67,367	7,41,015	—14,306
1. Seringapatam	3,757	15,997	*68,542	72,299	14,099	71,419	880
2. Malvalli ...	818	30,377	19,051	19,869	30,405	12,507	362
3. Chamarajnagar	7,638	28,400	42,233	49,871	25,105	48,657	1,214
4. Hunsur ...	2,241	57,311	13,140	15,381	11,775	12,026	3,356
5. Nanjangud ...	988	30,886	30,665	31,653	31,402	31,068	585
6. Mandya ...	13,216	20,762	52,370	65,586	16,369	43,524	22,062
7. Nagamangala	3,726	5,265	4,305	8,031	3,809	4,539	3,492
8. Periyapatna...	1,569	3,348	3,214	4,783	3,841	3,789	994
9. Krishnarajpete.	518	3,763	4,081	2,591	3,580	4,248	343
10. Mugur ...	93	2,163	1,042	1,135	1,550	1,112	23
11. Maddur ...	1,225	3,583	3,856	5,081	3,786	4,470	611
12. Saligrama ...	607	3,732	3,862	4,469	3,538	3,646	823
13. Bannur ...	431	2,298	2,727	3,158	1,948	3,072	86
14. T.-Narsipur..	640	3,177	2,710	3,350	2,807	2,588	762
15. Mirle ...	351	2,303	2,700	3,051	1,346	1,899	1,152
16. Sargur ...	356	1,976	2,794	3.150	2,316	1,918	1,237
17. Yelandur ...	1,366	2,775	2,404	3,770	2,884	3,091	679
18. Ramasamudra	1,493	2,187	1,638	3,131	1,749	2,635	496
19. Melkote ...	624	3,631	2,823	3,447	3,248	3,222	225
20. Krishnarajasagara.	2,215	21,607	9,414	11,629	14,229	10,917	712
21. Agara Mamballi.	2,429	2,937	2,205	4,634	2,543	2,331	2,303
22. Gundlupet ...	2,817	1,354	9,484	12,301	11,972	9,174	3,127
23. Belakavadi ...	1,064	2,341	1,389	2,453	1,852	1,557	896
24. Heggaddevankote.	718	1,415	1,507	2,225	1.634	1,667	558
25. Talkad ...	577	3,432	2,572	3 149	1,861	1,974	1,175
26. French-Rocks	1,896	27,016	†17,969	19,863	26,735	18,897	468
Total ...	54,798	9,42,172	10,86,473	10,91,271	8,93,740	10,56,956	34,315

* Includes S. B. withdrawals of Rs. 20,725. Donation of Rs. 9,000. Loans from Government Rs. 20,000.

† Due to the adjustment of S. B. deposits to the Revenue heads.

Appendix XVI—*contd.*

Revenue and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1934-35.

HASSAN DISTRICT.

Name of Municipality	Opening Balance on the 1st July 1934	Receipts during the		Total in the current year 1934-35	Expenditure during the		Closing Balance on the 30th June 1935
		Past year 1933-34	Present year 1934-35		Past year 1933-34	Present year 1934-35	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Hassan ...	5,400	82,440	69,901	75,301	77,039	68,732	6,569
2. Saklespur ...	3,028	15,886	23,227	26,255	12,858	21,819	4,436
3. Belur ..	2,217	6,775	6,756	8,973	4,558	5,909	3,064
4. Arsikere ...	4,431	64,599	46,908	51,339	60,167	37,115	14,224
5. Harnahalli ...	237	1,515	1,194	1,431	1,278	1,078	353
6. Banavar ...	460	4,629	5,467	5,927	4,168	4,561	1,366
7. Channarayapatna.	1,721	14,327	8,384	10,105	12,606	8,854	1,251
8. Sravanabelgola.	665	4,808	4,271	4,936	4,143	3,801	1,635
9. Hole-Narsipur...	54,052	79,869	32,242	86,294	25,817	73,282	13,012
10. Arkalgud ...	1,179	10,407	6,042	7,221	9,228	6,879	342
11. Konanur ...	2,188	12,187	23,074	25,262	9,949	24,835	427
12. Alur ..	4,203	16,291	7,136	11,339	12,087	7,122	4,217
Total ...	79,781	3,13,688	2,34,602	3,14,383	2,33,898	2,63,487	50,896

SHIMOGA DISTRICT.

Name of Municipality	Opening Balance on the 1st July 1934	Receipts during the Past year 1933-34	Receipts during the Present year 1934-35	Total in the current year 1934-35	Expenditure during the Past year 1933-34	Expenditure during the Present year 1934-35	Closing Balance on the 30th June 1935
1. Shimoga ...	6,103	82,560	86,185	92,288	77,595	87,696	4,592
2. Bhadravati ...	5,344	20,216	17,615	22,959	22,709	23,035	—76
3. Channagiri ...	1,102	4,372	4,275	5,377	6,114	5,144	233
4. Honnali ...	1,346	7,011	6,725	8,070	7,664	6,675	1,395
5. Nyamati ...	3,505	7,189	6,241	9,446	4,786	7,257	2,189
6. Shikarpur ...	1,724	8,846	9,465	11,189	10,069	11,016	173
7. Siralkoppa ...	559	3,278	5,412	5,971	3,507	5,395	576
8. Sorab ...	327	2,034	2,712	3,039	2,186	2,312	727
9. Sagar ...	7,518	29,348	30,296	37,814	29,578	29,147	8,667
10. Hosanagar ...	1,670	1,495	2,622	4,192	1,923	2,199	1,993
11. Tirthahalli ...	3,201	7,532	9,375	12,576	7,253	9,912	2,664
12. Kumsi ...	568	2,611	1,737	2,305	3,513	2,153	152
Total ...	32,566	1,76,492	1,82,660	2,15,226	1,76,177	1,91,941	23,285

Appendix XVI—*concld.*

Revenue and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1934-35.

KADUR DISTRICT.

Name of Municipality	Opening Balace on 1st July 1934	Receipts during the Past year 1933-34	Receipts during the Present year 1934-35	Total in current year 1934-35	Expenditure during the Past year 1933-34	Expenditure during the Present year 1934-35	Closing Balance on the 30th June 1935
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Chikmagalur ..	29,630	45,793	49,845	79,475	46,336	66,212	13,263
2. Tarikere ...	3,326	52,892	33,172	36,498	51,621	33,482	3,016
3. Birur ...	9,848	10,843	9,372	19,200	9,143	8,852	10,368
4. Kadur ...	4,598	11,233	8,381	12,916	9,400	11,111	1,805
5. Koppa ..	1,564	7,219	7,399	8,940	8,315	4,927	4,013
6. Mudgere ...	1,749	8,417	7,303	9,052	8,342	6,429	2,623
7. Narasimharajapura	1,313	4,250	6,295	7,608	8,899	7,368	240
8. Sringeri ..	6,911	5,061	4,694	11,605	4,323	5,795	5,810
9. Ajjampur ...	733	3,221	3,723	4,456	2,922	3,438	1,018
Total ...	59,694	1,48,929	1,40,121	1,89,770	1,44,301	1,47,614	42,156

CHITALDRUG DISTRICT.

Name of Municipality	Opening Balace on 1st July 1934	Receipts during the Past year 1933-34	Receipts during the Present year 1934-35	Total in current year 1934-35	Expenditure during the Past year 1933-34	Expenditure during the Present year 1934-35	Closing Balance on the 30th June 1935
1. Chitaldrug ...	23,616	51,455	69,913	93,529	5,7119	53,692	25,837
2. Davangere ...	26,749	1,23,541	1,68,597	1,95,346	1,30,487	1,75,154	20,192
3. Harihar ...	1,152	18,738	19,005	20.157	19,182	17,941	2,216
4. Challakere ...	7,609	18,228	16,356	23,965	16,748	18,466	5,499
5. Hiriyur ..	2,074	16,118	8,596	10,670	14,605	9,055	1,615
6. Hosdurga ..	2,788	10,333	13,753	16,541	11,206	13,218	3,323
7. Holalkere ...	2,291	4,008	6,706	8,997	3,762	7,153	1,844
8. Jagalur ...	2,328	7,441	10,788	13,111	7,426	11,435	1,676
9. Molakalmuru ..	1,295	4,876	3,710	5,005	3,775	4,971	34
10. Naikanhatti .	1,092	2,743	1,890	2,982	2,528	2,525	455
11. Mayakonda ...	478	1,410	1,353	1,831	1,670	1,199	632
Total ...	71,472	2,63,891	3,20,662	3,92,134	2,64,508	3,28,811	63,323

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rainfall in the Mysore State for the year 1934-35.

Month	July 1934	August 1934	September 1934	October 1934	November 1934	December 1934	January 1935	February 1935	March 1935	April 1935	May 1935	June 1935	Total for the year	Total for the past year	Average for the past five years
Mysore State	15·28	4·82	0·97	7·37	1·51	0·02	0·22	0·05	0·21	1·90	2·36	4·31	29·02	44·27	40·75

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement of prices of staple food grains in the Mysore State during the year 1934-35.

Quantity per rupee in seers and chataks (1/16th of a seer).

Articles	During June 1934		During June 1935		Remarks
	Seers	Chataks	Seers	Chataks	
1. Wheat	8	...	7	12	
2. Rice (best sort)	6	10	6	8	
3. Rice (common sort) ...	8	13	7	10	
4. Cholam	16	12	14	...	
5. Ragi	27	14	13	8	

APPENDIX XIX.

Summary of Expenditure for 1934-35 in the Public Works Department.

Fund, Major, Finance and Service Heads	State Funds			Local Funds			Total works and repairs
	Original works	Repairs	Total	Original works	Repairs	Total	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
12. General Administration—							
(vii) Reception and Entertainments of guests.							
(3) Catering and Miscellaneous Entertainment of guests.	134	..	134	..	...	...	184
23. Irrigation—Major ...	8,23,853	60,241	8,84,094	...	...	...	...
Minor ..	39,904	..	39,904	...	4,56,874	4,56,874	...
Restoration of Tanks ...	98,304	...	98,304	...	1,12,439	1,12,439	...
Establishment ...	2,95,969	..	2,95,969	...	64,458	64,458	...
Tools and Plant ...	826	..	826	..	1,643	1,643	...
Suspense ...	—152	..	—152	...	...	...	...
Total 23. Irrign. ...	12,58,704	60,241	13,18,945	...	6,35,414	6,35,414	19,54,359
24. Civil Works—							
Civil Buildings ...	3,44,498	1,32,376	4,76,874	96,067	14,609	1,10,676	...
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	2,455	1,286	3,741	..	2,344	2,344	...
Other works ...	...	..	...	...	2,46,609	2,46,609	...
Loss on Stock ...	...	632	632	...	...	...	...
Establishment ..	1,34,210	...	1,34,210	...	73,313	73,313	...
Tools and Plant ...	2,443	...	2,443	...	1, 42	1,542	..
Suspense ...	—29,688	...	29,688	...	...	...	...
Total 24. Civil Works ...	4,53,918	1,34,294	5,88,212	96,067	3,38,417	4,34,484	10,22,696
24A. Communications—							
(1) Roads	94,020	7,29,148	8,23,168	1,23,499	5,09,998	6,33,497	...
(2) Bridges	1,21,874	16,454	1,38,328	...	264	264	...
(3) Travellers' bungalows	10,667	33,801	44,468	...	...	...	...
(4) Hill Stations ..	...	8,664	8,664	...	...	...	...
(4A) Collecting charges for Motor License Fees	...	12,488	12,488	...	...	...	...
(5) Establishment ...	2,74,889	...	2,74,889	...	81,660	81,660	...
(6) Tools and Plant ...	25,555	...	25,555	...	2,459	2,459	...
Total ...	5,27,005	8,00,555	13,27,560	1,23,499	5,94,381	7,17,880	20,45,440

Appendix XIX—*contd.*

Fund, Major, Finance and Service Heads	State Funds			Local Funds			Total works and repairs
	Original works	Repairs	Total	Original works	Repairs	Total	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
26. Education—							
Buildings ...	73,489	22,784	96,273	..	..	...	...
Establishment charges.	22,123	...	22,123	...	..	...	...
Tools and Plant ...	117	...	117	...	..	...	...
Total ...	95,729	22,784	1,18,513	...	...	..	1,18,513
27. Agriculture—							
Buildings ...	6,944	...	6,944	..	..	...	...
Establishment charges.	1,802	...	1,802	...	..	...	...
Tools and Plant ...	2	..	2	...	...	...	...
Total ...	8,748	...	8,748	...	..	...	8,748
30. Grants for Public Improvements ...							
Establishment ...	263	...	263	...	...	...	263
Tools and Plant ...							
31. Army—							
Military Works ...	41,269	23,708	64,977	...	...	...	...
Establishment ...	18,973	...	18,973	...	...	...	...
Tools and Plant ...	159	...	159	...	..	...	...
Total ...	60,401	23,708	84,109	...	...	...	84,109
38. Krishnarajasagara works—							
Works ...	2,95,674	...	2,95,674	...	...	...	...
Establishment ...	50,382	...	50,382	...	...	...	...
Tools and Plant ...	873	...	873	...	...	...	...
Suspense	—25,703	...	—25,703	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3,21,226	...	3,21,226	...	...	...	3,21,226
XXV. K. R. S. Revenue Account ...	...	1,52,869	1,52,869	...	...	...	...
Establishment ...	...	47,205	47,205	...	...	...	...
Tools and Plant ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Total ...	...	2,00,074	2,00,074	...	...	...	2,00,074

Appendix XIX—*concld.*

Fund, Major, Finance and Service Heads	State Funds			Total Funds			Total works and repairs
	Original works	Repairs	Total	Original works	Repairs	Total	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
39. Industrial Works—Sri Chamarajendra Water Works—							
Outlay ...	4,73,230	...	4,73,230	...	...	...	...
Establishment ...	65,069	...	65,069	...	...	...	...
Tools and Plant ...	3,593	...	3,593	...	...	...	...
Suspense ...	—1,319	...	—1,319	...	...	...	...
Total ...	5,40,573	...	5,40,573	...	...	...	5,40,573
XXX. Sri Chamarajendra Water Works—							
Revenue account ...	...	5,37,510	5,37,510	...	...	...	...
Depreciation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Establishment ..	...	47,332	47,332	...	...	..	..
Tools and plant ...	...	2,070	2,070	..	...	...	...
Total ...	..	5,86,912	5,86,912	...	..	...	5,86,912
Contribution Works—							
Buildings	3,11,496	38,916	3,50,412	..	...	...	...
Communications ...	4,874	10,796	15,670	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	1,68,061	2,068	1,70,129	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4,84,431	51,780	5,36,211	...	...	...	...
Irrigation Works ...	16,971	769	17,740	...	...	...	...
Total ...	5,01,402	52,549	5,53,951	...	...	...	...
Establishment ...	6,175	...	6,175	...	..	...	...
Tools and Plant ...	320	...	320	...	...	...	...
Total ...	5,07,997	52,549	5,60,546	...	...	...	5,60,446
Grand Total ...	37,74,698	18,81,117	56,55,815	2,19,566	15,68,212	17,87,778	74,43,593
Expenditure on Works incurred by the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering under the Control of the Director of Public Health.—							
30. Grants for Public Improvements.							
Improvements to water supply to Towns.	48,524	...	48,524	...	...	...	...
Improvements to Towns and Minor Municipalities.	31,337	...	31,337	..	...	...	...
Total ...	79,861	...	79,861	...	...	...	79,861

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural stock in the Mysore State during the year 1934-35.

District	Year	Cattle			Buffaloes			Sheep	Goats	Horses and ponies	Young stock
		Bullocks	Cows	Young stock	Male	Female	Young stock				
Bangalore ...	1934-35	1,45,273	2,89,672	1,93,264	5,124	60,938	41,460	2,80,012	2,42,575	3,289	755
Kolar ...		1,54,090	1,70,772	1,52,171	8,256	57,236	45,617	4,72,722	2,38,082	1,378	445
Tumkur ...		1,84,652	2,02,153	1,61,918	10,824	50,828	40,928	6,23,663	2,77,298	1,738	681
Mysore ..		2,88,869	3,76,446	2,38,328	7,876	1,05,778	64,918	5,65,322	3,13,694	1,848	715
Hassan ..		1,70,883	1,92,308	1,43,290	4,846	51,599	34,252	2,34,006	1,02,662	1,274	360
Shimoga ..		1,66,172	1,38,653	1,47,188	15,154	66,410	49,104	31,135	38,822	714	636
Kadur ..		1,06,518	91,237	87,534	7,644	31,579	22,082	68,184	32,562	436	267
Chitaldrug ...		1,61,754	1,09,605	1,08,766	9,519	83,794	67,576	3,20,315	1,57,230	1,826	812
Total ...		13,88,211	15,70,852	12,27,409	69,243	5,08,162	36,59,137	25,95,359	14,02,925	12,488	4,671

District	Year	Mules and donkeys	Camels	Ploughs		Carts	Sugarcane Crushers		Oil engines with pumps for irrigation purposes	Electric pumps for tube wells	Tractors
				Wooden	Iron		Worked by o wer	Worked by bullocks			
Bangalore ...	1934-35	10,271	2	1 12,491	8,761	39,842	84	1,019	21	185	11
Kolar ...		8,279	...	96,540	2,178	33,781	3	1,366	15	77	3
Tumkur ...		8,103	...	1,15,727	836	31,976	19	401	21	15	22
Mysore ...		7,466	21	2,05,353	3,988	67,991	40	975	20	12	9
Hassan ...		2,078	...	99,621	731	20,729	2	419	6	...	8
Shimoga ..		628	...	71,142	2,091	32,492	6	2,025	14	4	2
Kadur ...		1,209	...	49,599	809	13,386	18	142	17	2	6
Chitaldrug ...		4,781	3	71,862	3,622	27,707	8	472	44	...	1
Total ...		43,523	26	8,22,335	23,016	2,67,404	180	6,819	158	295	62

* Adopted from the figures of the quinquennial census of 1935.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise shops and Revenue of the Mysore State during the year 1934-35.

Name of State	Year	Country spirits (Arrack)		Opium		Ganja		Toddy (Date and Bagani)		Total	
		Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Mysore State ...	1933-34	528	20,28,800	88	82,313	248	4,23,255	2,334	32,43,051	3,198	57,77,419
	1934-35	529	18,34 915	88	80,454	251	4,20,454	2,327	31,60,849	3,195	54,96,672

APPENDIX XXII.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Mysore State for the year 1934-35.

RECEIPTS

Nature of demand	Demand			Collection during the year 1933-34	Collection during the current year 1934-35	Remissions during the current year 1934-35	Balance
	Arrears	Current	Total				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cash balance at the commencement of the year ...	...	...	...	1,18,24,073	1,05,40,879	...	...
A. Land Revenue—							
1. Assessment on Lands	15,99,092	1,07,95,620	1,28,94,712	1,06,24,615	1,00,23,029	1,80,107	21,91,582
2. Quit-rent of Minor Inams and Whole Inam villages including Kayamgutta.	1,41,568	5,56,934	6,98,502	5,14,250	4,73,296	6,227	2,18,979
3. Miscellaneous	6,38,751	13,15,461	19,54,212	10.55,094	10,37,902	48,649	8,67,661
Deduct—Refunds ...	...	3,82,712	3,82,712	*3,72,678*	*3,82,712*	...	...
Total ...	23,79,411	1,22,85,303	1,46.64,714	1,18,21,281	1,11,51,509	2,34,983	32,78,222
A 1. Mining Royalty and Leases—							
1. Royalty on Gold	3,59,784	25,54,898	29,14,677	15,55,131	25,40,335	...	3,74,342
2. Other leases	...	25,255	25,255	20,344	25,255	..	...
3. Profits on working Chrome Mines	...	1,10,418	1,10,418	65,187	1,10,418	..	...
Deduct—Refunds ...	..	...	..	*811*	*88*	...	...
Total ...	3,59,784	26,90,478	30,50,262	16,39,851	26,75,920	...	3,74,342

Appendix XXII—*contd.*

RECEIPTS

Nature of demand	Demand			Collection during the year 1933-34	Collection during the current year 1934-35	Remissions during the current year 1934-35	Balance
	Arrears	Current	Total				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
B. Forest—							
1. Sandal oil	...	10,27,678	10,27,678	9.49,285	10,27,678	...	...
2. Timber, etc., removed by Govt. and Private Agency.	2,98,981	12,50,420	15,49,401	13,29,628	13,34,530	25.658	1,89,213
3. Creosoting plant (Net Receipts)	...	33,782	33,782	...	33,782	...	...
4. Miscellaneous	3,103	44,575	47,678	33,947	50,773	,236	4,331
Deduct—Refunds ...	...	*573*	*573*	*1,356*	*573*	...	...
Total ...	3,02,084	23,55,882	26 57,966	23,11,504	24,46,190	26,594	1,84,882
C. Excise Revenue—							
1. Arrack	28,926	17,86,822	18,15,748	18,64,671	16,84,419	2,897	1,28,432
2. Toddy	79,259	31,92,614	32,71,873	29,06,751	28,43,408	9,544	4,18,921
3. Ganja and majum	5,735	4,20,705	4,26,440	3,99,136	3,89,998	...	36,442
4. Opium	...	80,539	80,539	83,353	80,545	...	—6
5. Other receipts	6,025	1,15,833	1,21,358	1,58,371	1,58,024	543	—37,209
Deduct—Refunds, etc. ...	...	53,916	53,916	*68.318*	*53.916*	...	...
Total ..	1,19,945	55,42,097	56,62,042	53,43,964	51,02,478	12,984	546,580
C. *Income-tax—*							
1. Income-tax	51,203	17,98,989	18,50,192	15,40,850	17,98,561	1,404	50,227
2. Super-tax	1,562	7,77,965	7,79,527	6,10,899	7,76,124	...	3,403
Deduct—Refunds ...	...	*1,92,865*	1,92,865	1.72,057	1,92,365	...	...
Total ...	52,765	23,84,089	24,36,854	19,79,692	23,81,820	1,404	53,630

D. Stamp Revenue –							
1. General Stamps	...	7,40,795	7,40,795	6,23,356	7,40,795		...
2. Court-fee Stamps	...	11,72,730	11,72,730	11,77,392	11,72,730	...	...
3. Stamped paper for copies	...	79,372	79,372	69,282	79,372	...	..
4. Entertainment Tax Stamps	...	21,818	21,818	14,446	21,818	...	...
5. Duty on impressing unstamped and insufficiently stamped documents.	...	32,091	32,091	30,556	32,091	...	...
6. Fines and Penalties	...	17,288	17,288	18,075	17,288	...	...
Deduct—Refunds ...	...	*1,13,245*	*1,13,245*	*1,14,541*	*1,13,245*	...	...
Total ...	...	19,50,849	19,50,849	18,18,566	19,50,849	...	..
E. Law and Justice —							
1. Sale proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property.	...	3,150	3,150	3,951	3,150	...	...
2. Recoveries on account of pauper suits	...	5,386	5,386	6,094	5,386	...	...
3. Fees, fines, etc.	...	61,876	61,876	65,821	61,876	...	..
4. Miscellaneous	...	4,359	4,359	2,132	4,359	...	...
Deduct—Refunds ...	...	*30,622*	*30,622*	*18,633*	*30,622*	..	...
Total ...	...	44,149	44,149	59,365	44,149	..	...
F. Miscellaneous and other Receipts –							
1. Miscellaneous tax	...	4,54,330	4,54,330	...	4,54,330	...	...
2. Registration	...	2,73,164	2,73,164	2,59,832	2,73,164	...	.
3. Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments ..	...	20,640	20,640	18,305	20,640	...	. .
4. Pensions and Allowances	...	83,167	83,167	66,187	83,167	...	...
5. Stationery and Printing	...	28,817	28,817	23,504	28,817	...	...
6. Miscellaneous	...	2,93,372	2,93,372	6,02,545	2,93,372	...	..
7. Jails	...	411	411	1,232	411	...	..
8. Police	...	16,833	16,833	11,962	16,833	...	..
9. Medical	...	93,560	93,560	71,136	93,560	...	...
10. Public Health	...	29,443	29,443	28,265	29,443	...	..
11. Education	...	2,23,819	2,23,819	2,27,913	2,23,819	...	..
12. Army	...	42,988	42,988	48,069	42,988	...	...
Total ...	...	15,60,544	15,60,544	13,58 907	15,60,544	...	..

Appendix XXII—*contd.*

RECEIPTS

Nature of demand	Demand			Collection during the year 1933-34	Collection during the current year 1934-35	Remission during the current year 1934-35	Balance
	Arrears	Current	Total				
G. Miscellaneous—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Extraordinary receipts	...	..	...	...	...	...	
1. Surplus Revenue of the Assigned Tract ...	...	3,52,998	3,52,998	3,55,367	3,52,998	...	...
2. Interest—							
i. Interest on Loans	...	2,87,570	2,87,570	2,95,537	2,87,570	...	...
ii. Interest on arrears of Revenue	...	59,140	59,140	46,671	59,140	...	...
iii. Interest on Investments	...	27,55,709	27,55,709	16,16,755	27,55,709	...	..
iv. Interest on S. A. Ry. Capital	...	29,324	29,324	33,446	29,324	...	...
Deduct—Refunds	...	*1,173*	*1,173*	*5,457*	*1,173*	...	
3. Civil Works	...	1,19,368	1,19,368	1,02,251	1,19,368	...	
4. Communications	...	6,36,393	6,36,393	6,06,328	6,36,398	...	..
5. Agriculture	. .	53,661	53,661	44,237	53,661	...	...
6. Industries and Commerce	...	30,985	30,985	21,623	30,985	...	...
Total ...	...	43,23,975	43,23,975	31,16,758	43,23,975	...	...
General Commercial Services—							
1. Railways Revenue Account	...	10,87,982	10,87,982	14,68,757	10,87,982	...	...
2. Krishnarajasagara Hydro-Electric and Irrigation Works	...	38,03,886	38,03,886	34,80,772	38,03,886	..	...
3. Iron Works profits	...	—2,20,791	—2,20,791	—4,54,605	—2,20,791	...	...
4. K. G. F. Water Works	...	1,17,811	1,17,811	1,03,643	1,17,811	...	...
5. Industrial Works (Net profits)	...	87,388	87,388	75,665	87,388	...	...
6. Sri Chamarajendra Water Works (net receipts) ...	..	2,52,164	2,52,164	1,63,124	2,52,164	...	...
Total ...	...	51,28,440	51,28,440	48,37,356	51,28,440	...	...
Total Service Head Receipts ...	...	...	...	3,42,87,244	3,67,65,874	...	...

Interest on Railway Loan Sinking Fund	...	5,00,069	5,00,069	5,00,069	...	...	...
Contribution by District Boards or Railway Companies for construction of Railways	...	1,495	1,495	32,505	1,495	...	...
Commutation of Pensions	...	68,553	68,553	51,473	68,553	...	...
H. Debt Heads—(Net)—							
1. Investment account	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
2. Debt	..	...	...	2,10,61,682	61,59,031	...	...
3 Unfunded Debt:—							
(*a*) Insurance and Provident Funds	...	..	...	...	17,47,828	...	...
(*b*) Savings Bank Deposits	...	...	...		...	...	...
(*c*) Endowment and other account	...	...	..	46,779	1,55,954	...	...
4. Reserve Funds	...	...	...	1,17,41,417	65,77,377	...	...
5. Local and other funds	...	...	...	...	..	...	..
6. Deposits	..	...	...	1,20,949	...	...	...
7. Advances	...	...	...	...	7,49,791	...	
8. Suspense accounts	..	..	...	...	...	...	..
9. Departmental balance	...	...	...	...	.	...	.
10. Loans	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Remittances	...	...	.	...	42,888	...	..
12. Miscellaneous	.	...	...	1,57,109	715	...	...
Total Debt Heads ...	...	...	...	3,31,27,936	154,33,579	...	...
Total Receipts of Service and Debt Heads		...	.	6,79,99,227	5,22,69,501	...	...
Grand Total including Opening Balance ...	..	..	..	7,98,23,300	6,28,10,360	...	...

Appendix XXII—*contd.*

EXPENDITURE

Nature of expenditure	Budget estimates		Actual expenditure	
	Previous year 1933-34	Current year 1934-35	Actual expenditure 1933-34	Expenditure during the current year 1934-35
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A. Tribute—				
Subsidy to the British Government	24,50,000	24,50,000	24,50,000	24,50,000
B. Revenue Collection Charges—				
1. Land Revenue	27,52,000	27,67,000	27,06,419	27,34,562
2. Forest	11,55,000	11,50,000	12,37,700	11,98,170
3. Excise	3,93,000	3,84,000	3,84,932	3,73,050
4. Income-tax	64,000	62,000	60,505	59,956
5. Stamps	61,000	52,000	51,629	51,440
6. Registration	1,75,000	1,74,000	1,72,352	1,73,130
Total ...	46,00,000	45,89,000	46,13,537	45,90,308
C. Administration—				
1. Civil List	22,00,000	22,00,000	22,00,000	22,00,000
2. General Administration	13,87,000	12,38,000	13,86,115	13,21,019
3 Scientific and Miscellaneous Depts. ...	85,000	78,000	80,116	74,825
4. Stationery and Printing Departments...	2,60,000	2,19,000	2,16,544	1,86,405
5. Miscellaneous	98,000	1,06,000	1,25,186	1,86,804
6. Courts of Law	10,50,000	10,61,000	10,60,217	10,83,671
7. Jails	1,00,000	1,01,000	1,01,757	1,09,433
8. Police	18,63,000	18,72,000	18,52,891	18,96,194
9. Army	15,31,000	14,31,000	13,98,536	14,42,092
Total ..	85,74,000	83,06,000	84,16,362	85,00,448
D. Public Instruction	49,36,000	47,94,000	48,94,577	47,47,396
E. Medical charges	11,86,000	12,07,000	12,36,823	13,03,983
F. Religious charges	3,58,000	3,53,000	3,51,156	3,51,412
G. Commercial Services—				
1. Railways and Tramways ...	12,00,000	9,50,000	7,32,761	6,96,734
2. Krishnarajasagara Hydro-Electric and Irrigation Works	15,59,000	5,96,000	15,46,693	10,10,226
3. Industrial and Other Works ...	1,44,000	4,99,000	6,88,067	5,66,499
4. Iron Works	1,00,000	25,000	75,762	12,33,648
Commuted value of pensions ...	..	2,00,000	...	2,56,209
Total ..	30,03,000	22,70,000	30,43,283	37,63,316
G.-A. Special contribution to the Loan Sinking Fund Reserve	...	...	1,00,00,000	50,00,000

Appendix XXII —*contd.*

EXPENDITURE

Nature of expenditure	Budget estimates		Actual expenditure	
	Previous year 1933-34	Current year 1934-35	Actual expenditure 1933-34	Expenditure during current year 1934-35
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
II. Public Works—				
i. Irrigation Works . . .	11,95,000	11,13,000	11,46,619	13,18,946
ii. Civil Works	6,86,000	5,13,000	7,64,288	6,11,986
iii. Communications	10,14,000	10,58,000	12,37,132	13,27,712
Total . .	28,95,000	26,84,000	31,48,039	32,58,641
I. Pensions	23,69,000	23,54,000	22,67,013	22,96,356
J Miscellaneous—				
1. Supervision of Mines	2,11.000	2,10,000	2.09,935	2,09,056
2. Sinking Fund	18,78,000	18,78,000	18,78,000	18.78,000
3. Interest on debt and other obligations.	53,31,000	60,08,000	57,16,144	60,51,474
4. Public Health	2,41.000	2,16,000	2,13.343	2,36,684
5. Agriculture	10.09,000	9,38,000	9,46,932	9,40,634
6. Industries and Commerce ...	1.75,000	1,67,000	1,64,747	1,60,251
7. Co-operative Societies	1,33,000	1,25,000	1,30,569	1,18,329
8. Grants for Public Improvements ...	3,89,000	4,17,000	4,24,694	4,16,751
9. Famine Relief	...	..	...	...
10. Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure.	1,000	6,000	1,334	—6,051
11. ,, Electrical ,, ...	..	...	—256	—1,056
12. Deduct:—Expenditure met from balances at credit of Reserve Funds	*5,01,000*	*5,00,000*	*5,84,073*	*6,60,685*
Total ...	88,70,000	94,95,000	91,31,369	93,46,887
Total of Service and Capital Heads ...	3,92,36,000	3,85,02,000	4,95,52,159	4,56,08,245

Appendix XXII - concld.

EXPENDITURE

Nature of expenditure	Budget estimates		Actual expenditure	
	Previous year 1933-34	Current year 1934-35	Actual expenditure 1933-34	Expenditure during current year 1934-35
K. Debt Heads—(Net)—			Rs.	Rs.
1. Investment account	..	.	147,70,390	35,09,899
2. Debt	...	...	...	...
3. Unfunded Debt:—				
(a) Insurance and provident funds ..	...	..	19,15,358	..
(b) Savings Bank Deposits	...	...	8,68,528	13,91,224
(c) Endowments for charitable and other purposes.	...	...	..	...
4 Reserve Funds	.	..	...	..
5. Local and other funds	..	..	72,464	2,80,549
6 Deposits	..	.	.	7,26,478
7. Advances	.	...	14,69,536	...
8. Suspense account	...	...	1,90,047	3,54,816
9. Departmental balance	..	...	- 9,668	10,258
10. Loans	.	...	3,90,946	7,84,248
11. Remittances	...	...	43,825	...
12. Miscellaneous	..	...	..	...
Total Debt Heads ...	...	...	1,97,30,262	70,60,472
Total Expenditure of Service and Debt Heads.	..	...	6,92,82,421	5,26,68,717
Cash balance at the close of the year ..	...	..	1,05,40,879	1,01,41,663
Grand Total including Closing Balance ..	...	...	7,98.23,300	6,28,10,380

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief in the Mysore State during the Calendar year 1934.

Number of medical institutions	Number of patients treated		Results on in-patients					Daily average			Remarks
	Out-door	In-door	Cured	Relieved	Discharged otherwise	Died	Expenditure	In-patients	Out-patients	Total	
							Rs.				
280 Hospitals and Dispensaries...	34,55,680	45,695	30.133	7,004	3,443	2,430	15,09,558	1.623·48	21,018·96	22,642·44	

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital Statistics of the Mysore State for the Calendar year 1934.

Name	Estimated population on 1st July 1934	Births		Increase	Decrease	Deaths		Ratio per 1,000 of population						Remarks
								Increase	Decrease	Births		Deaths		
		Past year (1933)	Present year (1934)			Past year (1933)	Present year (1934)			Past year (1933)	Present year (1934)	Past year (1933)	Present year (1934)	
Mysore State*	66.12,486	1,17,920	1,17,302	..	618	1,06,609	1,13,591	7.582	..	17·99	17·74	16·17	17·18	

*Excluding C. and M. Station, Bangalore.

APPEN

Statement showing particulars of Educational Institutions

Number of Institutions		Institutions	Number on the rolls on 31st March	
Past year 1933-34	Present year 1934-35		1933-34	1934-35
		A. PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.		
4	4	Colleges, for men	2,232	2,063
2	2	Colleges, for women	83	98
4	4	Colleges, Oriental, for men	574	593
1	1	College, Teaching	82	66
1	1	College, Engineering	192	206
1	1	College, Medical	105	121
13	13	Total ...	3,268	3,147
		Secondary Schools.		
30	31	High Schools, English, for boys	7,214	7,718
3	..	High Schools, Vernacular, for boys ..	110	...
293	293	Middle Schools, English, for boys ...	32,289	33,578
6	7	High Schools, English, for girls	459	485
1	...	High Schools, Vernacular, for girls ...	18	...
33	33	Middle Schools, English, for girls ...	2,467	2,812
366	364	Total ...	42,552	44,593
		Primary Schools.		
5,718	5,735	Primary Schools for boys	213,802	216,721
536	515	Primary Schools for girls	32,471	32,857
6,254	6,250	Total ...	2,46,273	2,49,578
		Special Schools.		
9	8	Training Schools for Masters	634	646
3	3	Training Schools for Mistresses	89	94
18	17	Industrial Schools for men	1,441	1,487
4	2	Industrial Schools for women	232	208
7	8	Commercial Schools	461	789
79	79	Sanskrit Schools	1,968	1,966
2	2	Schools for the Defectives	100	90
1	1	Engineering School	306	298
4	4	Agricultural Schools	141	130
1	1	Medical Schools	233	248
		Practical Instruction classes included under Middle Schools.	...	...
128	125	Total ...	5,605	5,956
6,761	6,752	Total- Public Institutions and Direct Expenditure.	297,698	303,274
		B. PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.		
931	963	Elementary	14,253	14,116
...	...	Total ...	...	..
...	...	Total Indirect Expenditure ..	...	...
7,692	7,715	Grand total of all Institutions and total Expenditure on Public Institutions.	311,951	317,390

DIX XXV.

maintained in the Mysore State for the year 1934-35.

Average daily attendance on		Expenditure					
1933-34	1934-35	State Funds	Local Funds	Municipal Funds	Fees	All other sources	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,099	1,974	6,17,570	...	..	1,60,122	2,852	7,80,544
78	95						
434	481	42,482	...	..	...	5,918	48,400
82	66						
192	178	...	Included	under Coll	eges.	...	...
92	112						
2,977	2,906	6,60,052	..		1,60,122	8,770	8,28,944
6,533	7,123	2,80,470	3,600	9,046	1,59,568	37,775	4,90,459
100			.	..	..	...	...
26,808	28,049	6,77,261	..	.	18,962	28,652	7,24,875
409	439	52,770	.	.	5,320	2,966	61,056
13	...						
2,127	2,422	87,292	..	.	3,747	35,155	1,26,194
35,990	38,033	10,97,793	3,600	9,046	1,87,597	1,04,548	14,02,584
155,848	168,121	14,12,300	3,96,778	48,570	2,779	24,419	18,84,846
23,770	24,643	2,92,005	72,816	30,526	363	12,487	4,08,197
179,618	192,764	17,04,305	4,69,594	79,096	3,142	36,906	22,93,043
576	616	1,63,681		..		..	1,63,681
86	87	35,346	...	.	..	3,243	38,589
1,136	16,26	78,240				285	78,525
190	203	540	...	.	..	1,359	1,899
424	681	10,939	..		5,722	1,683	18,344
1,615	1,327	9,372	...	...	...	1,523	10,895
78	64	6,290	..	...	180	..	6,470
165	173	32,200	...	...	9,100	..	41,300
139	128	22,300	...	...	..	...	22,300
217	238	..	...	...	.	...	...
...	...	...	Included	under	Middle	Schools	...
4,626	4,783	3,58,908	...	...	15,002	8,093	3,82,008
223,211	238,486	38,21,058	4,73,194	88,142	3,75,863	1,58,317	49,06,574
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...
...	...	12,00,157	72,600	9,200	1,69,600	22,000	14,73,557
2,23,211	2,38,486	50,21,215	5,45,794	97,342	5,35,463	1,80,317	63,80,131

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